

To: Gray, Wendy[Gray.Wendy@epa.gov]
Cc: Gayne, Andrew F.[agayne@aoc.gov]
From: Deskins, Sherry
Sent: Tue 7/5/2016 9:37:41 PM
Subject: FW: Blood Lead Level Testing Available Starting TOMORROW, July 6

Wendy

FYI

Sherry

From: eContact
Sent: Tuesday, July 05, 2016 5:36 PM
To: [REDACTED] Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Subject: FW: Blood Lead Level Testing Available Starting TOMORROW, July 6

From: [REDACTED] Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: Tuesday, July 5, 2016 5:36:04 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: Blood Lead Level Testing Available Starting TOMORROW, July 6

This is a message from the House Sergeant at Arms, sent on behalf of the Architect of the Capitol.

Good Afternoon,

I am pleased to report that starting tomorrow, July 6, 2016, blood lead level testing will be available to House Members and Staff, with a valid congressional badge, at no cost to the individual or office. Testing will take place in the Office of Attending Physician's Rayburn Unit (B-344). Results will be provided directly to and confidentially with the individuals who elect to be tested.

To set up an appointment or for more information, please reach out to the Office of the Attending Physician's Occupational Health Division at 202-225-0611. All other questions or comments related to the lead-in-water issue can be sent to communications@aoc.gov.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP
Architect of the Capitol

To: Gray, Wendy[Gray.Wendy@epa.gov]
From: Adams, Susan
Sent: Fri 7/1/2016 8:38:35 PM
Subject: Congressional ltr copying EPA Administrator
2016.07.01 Lieu Lead in Cannon Letter.pdf

Hi Wendy, wanted to give you a heads up on a letter we received today from Congressman Lieu on which the EPA Administrator is copied.

I know Sherry has been in contact and sending you our FAQ updates.

Today, we held 3 briefings for Cannon House Office Building Congressional staff today- about 60 attendees. The briefings and Q&A went very well, received much positive feedback. People seem to be realizing we acted in an abundance of caution.

Congress has been out of session this week and returns Tuesday so we expect more requests for briefings/information.

Sherry is on leave on Tuesday. Please let me know if you require any information or assistance in her absence.

Have a happy and safe Independence day holiday.

Sue

People first, safety always!

Susan P. Adams

Director, Safety, Fire and Environmental Programs

Architect of the Capitol

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0533

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July 1, 2016

The Honorable Stephen Ayers
Architect of the Capitol
Senate Basement 16
Washington, DC 20515

William M. Weidemeyer
Superintendent, House Office Buildings
Rayburn B341
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Ayers and Mr. Weidemeyer,

I am writing in regards to your June 28 announcement that lead levels in the drinking water in the Cannon House Office Building are above the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) safe drinking water standards. As you know, the EPA safe standard for lead in water is 15 ppb, and some of the water in Cannon measured lead levels over three times the legal limit. My constituents, staff, and I have been potentially exposed to lead poisoning, as well as the constituents, staff, and members of Congress in the dozens of other offices in the Cannon building.

The Dear Colleague your office released on June 28 was vague and provided very little details for our understandably anxious constituents, staff, and members of Congress who have all been frequent consumers of water from the Cannon building. My staff actually contacted the water filter company for our office, and they informed us that the filter *does not protect against any level of lead*. The updated fact sheet your office released on June 29 indicated the water had not been tested since September 2015. The fact sheet also stated that five of 26 primary drinking water sources have elevated lead contents, and that all the drinking fountains have been turned off.

I understand a briefing will be held tomorrow on the lead contamination, a full three days after the initial announcement, which is coming rather late for anxious staff, worried about lead poisoning. Due to the lack of transparency and information to relieve our worried constituents and staff, I respectfully request that your office answers the following questions:

- Which drinking water fountains in Cannon have been found to have elevated lead poisoning?
- Why has the water in Cannon not been tested for lead since September?
- Who is in charge of testing the water?
- Will you be providing lead poisoning tests for everyone in the Cannon House Office Building who has potentially been exposed?
- You said that the drinking water stations had been turned off, however, the drinking water is still running in my office. When will you shut this off?

- The signs placed on the water fountains and in the bathroom simply say “Do Not Drink the Water.” The signs do not, however, say that this is due to lead poisoning, potentially leading to confusion and risk for visiting constituents. Will you update the signs to provide information about the lead poisoning?
- The signs do not say there is any risk in washing our hands in the bathroom. What if someone has a cut or open wound? Will you provide more details about what is safe and not safe in regards to the lead tainted water?
- Are other House and Senate office buildings at risk?
- Will Cannon consider replacing all of its lead pipes?
- When will this be resolved?

Thank you for your time, and my constituents, staff, and I would appreciate a prompt response. Please contact my staffer, Megan Price, with any questions or further correspondence at megan.price@mail.house.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Ted W. Lieu". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending from the end.

Ted W. Lieu

Member of Congress

cc:

The Honorable Gina McCarthy

Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency

To: 'Gayne, Andrew F.'[agayne@aoc.gov]
From: Gray, Wendy
Sent: Wed 1/20/2016 5:02:15 PM
Subject: Inorganic methods
[FR Drinking Water Inorganic Methods list Jan2014 P100J77W.pdf](#)

The method would be the same as certified drinking water methods for lead.

Attached is the inorganic methods list

Thanks

Wendy



Analytical Methods Approved for Drinking Water Compliance Monitoring of Inorganic Contaminants and Other Inorganic Constituents

Analysis for the following contaminants and other constituents shall be conducted in accordance with the methods in the following table, or their equivalent as determined by EPA. The methods are specified in 40 CFR 141.23 and Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141. The monitoring requirements are specified in 40 CFR 141.23, 141.41, 141.86 – 141.88, and 141.135.

The CFR is the legal reference for approved methods and takes precedent over this table. The table should accurately reflect the analytical methods information published in 40 CFR 141. If discrepancies are found, please notify the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) so that EPA can correct the table.

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
Alkalinity						
ASTM International	D1067-11 B	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D1067-06 B	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D1067-02 B	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D1067-92 B	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
Standard Methods	2320 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	2320 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	2320 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20 th Edition	1998			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	2320 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	2320 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
EPA	200.9, Rev. 2.2	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemr.gov Note: Because MDLs reported in EPA Methods 200.7 and 200.9 were determined using a 2X preconcentration step during sample digestion, MDLs determined when samples are analyzed by direct analysis (i.e., no sample digestion) will be higher. Preconcentration may be required for direct analysis of <u>antimony</u> , <u>lead</u> , and <u>thallium</u> by Method 200.9
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods Note: Preconcentration may be required for direct analysis of <u>antimony</u> and lead by Method 3113 B unless multiple in-furnace depositions are made.
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods Note: Preconcentration may be required for direct analysis of <u>antimony</u> and lead by Method 3113 B unless multiple in-furnace depositions are made.
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods Note: Preconcentration may be required for direct analysis of <u>antimony</u> and lead by Method 3113 B unless multiple in-furnace depositions are made.
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods Note: Preconcentration may be required for direct analysis of <u>antimony</u> and lead by Method 3113 B unless multiple in-furnace depositions are made.
Standard Methods Online	3113 B-04	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org Note: Preconcentration may be required for direct analysis of <u>antimony</u> and lead by Method 3113 B unless multiple in-furnace depositions are made.

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3114 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3114 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3114 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3114 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods Online	3113 B-04	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org
Standard Methods Online	3113 B-99	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
EPA	200.7, Rev. 4.4	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemi.gov Note: Because MDLs reported in EPA Methods 200.7 and 200.9 were determined using a 2X preconcentration step during sample digestion, MDLs determined when samples are analyzed by direct analysis (i.e., no sample digestion) will be higher.
EPA	200.8, Rev. 5.4	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemi.gov
Standard Methods	3111 D	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3111 D	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3111 D	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3111 D	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20 th Edition	1998			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
Beryllium		Criteria for analyzing arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, calcium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, sodium and thallium with digestion or directly without digestion, and other analytical test procedures are contained in Technical Notes on Drinking Water Methods (EPA/600/R-94/173) available through EPA's digital publications National Environmental Publications Internet Site (NEPIS) database (http://www.epa.gov/nscep/)				
ASTM International	D3645-08 B	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D3645-03 B	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D3645-97 B	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
EPA	200.5, Rev. 4.2	Determination of Trace Elements in Drinking Water by Axially Viewed Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry	October 2003	EPA/600/R-06/115		http://www.epa.gov/nerlcwww/ordmeth.htm
EPA	200.7, Rev. 4.4	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemi.gov Note: Because MDLs reported in EPA Methods 200.7 and 200.9 were determined using a 2X preconcentration step during sample digestion, MDLs determined when samples are analyzed by direct analysis (i.e., no sample digestion) will be higher.
EPA	200.8, Rev. 5.4	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemi.gov
EPA	200.9, Rev. 2.2	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemi.gov Note: Because MDLs reported in EPA Methods 200.7 and 200.9 were determined using a 2X preconcentration step during sample digestion, MDLs determined when samples are analyzed by direct analysis (i.e., no sample digestion) will be higher.
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
Cadmium		Criteria for analyzing arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, calcium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, sodium and thallium with digestion or directly without digestion, and other analytical test procedures are contained in Technical Notes on Drinking Water Methods (EPA/600/R-94/173) available through EPA's digital publications National Environmental Publications Internet Site (NEPIS) database (http://www.epa.gov/nscep/)				
EPA	200.5, Rev. 4.2	Determination of Trace Elements in Drinking Water by Axially Viewed Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry	October 2003	EPA/600/R-06/115		http://www.epa.gov/nerlcwww/ordmeth.htm
EPA	200.7, Rev. 4.4	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemi.gov Note: Because MDLs reported in EPA Methods 200.7 and 200.9 were determined using a 2X preconcentration step during sample digestion, MDLs determined when samples are analyzed by direct analysis (i.e., no sample digestion) will be higher. For direct analysis of <u>cadmium</u> by Method 200.7, sample preconcentration using pneumatic nebulization may be required to achieve lower detection limits.
EPA	200.8, Rev. 5.4	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemi.gov
EPA	200.9, Rev. 2.2	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemi.gov Note: Because MDLs reported in EPA Methods 200.7 and 200.9 were determined using a 2X preconcentration step during sample digestion, MDLs determined when samples are analyzed by direct analysis (i.e., no sample digestion) will be higher.
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
EPA	200.5, Rev. 4.2	Determination of Trace Elements in Drinking Water by Axially Viewed Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry	October 2003	EPA/600-R-06/115		http://www.epa.gov/nerlcwww/ordmeth.htm
EPA	200.7, Rev. 4.4	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemi.gov Note: Because MDLs reported in EPA Methods 200.7 and 200.9 were determined using a 2X preconcentration step during sample digestion, MDLs determined when samples are analyzed by direct analysis (i.e., no sample digestion) will be higher.
Standard Methods	3111 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3111 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3111 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3111 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20 th Edition	1998			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3500-Ca B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20 th Edition	1998			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3500-Ca B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
EPA	200.5, Rev. 4.2	Determination of Trace Elements in Drinking Water by Axially Viewed Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry	October 2003	EPA/600/R-06/115		http://www.epa.gov/nerlcwww/ordmeth.htm
EPA	200.7, Rev. 4.4	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemi.gov Note: Because MDLs reported in EPA Methods 200.7 and 200.9 were determined using a 2X preconcentration step during sample digestion, MDLs determined when samples are analyzed by direct analysis (i.e., no sample digestion) will be higher.
EPA	200.8, Rev. 5.4	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemi.gov
EPA	200.9, Rev. 2.2	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemi.gov Note: Because MDLs reported in EPA Methods 200.7 and 200.9 were determined using a 2X preconcentration step during sample digestion, MDLs determined when samples are analyzed by direct analysis (i.e., no sample digestion) will be higher.
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20 th Edition	1998			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
Standard Methods	2510 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	2510 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	2510 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20 th Edition	1998			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	2510 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	2510 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods Online	2510 B-97	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org
Copper		Criteria for analyzing arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, calcium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, sodium and thallium with digestion or directly without digestion, and other analytical test procedures are contained in Technical Notes on Drinking Water Methods (EPA/600/R-94/173) available through EPA's digital publications National Environmental Publications Internet Site (NEPIS) database (http://www.epa.gov/nscsp/)				
ASTM International	D1688-07 A	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D1688-02 A	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D1688-95 A	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D1688-90 A	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				ASTM International (ASTM)
ASTM International	D1688-07 C	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D1688-02 C	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D1688-95 C	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D1688-90 C	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				ASTM International (ASTM)

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20 th Edition	1998			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods Online	3111 B-99	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org
Standard Methods Online	3113 B-04	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
EPA	335.4, Rev. 1.0	In Methods for the Determination of Inorganic Substances in Environmental Samples	August 1993	EPA/600/R-93/100	PB94-120821	https://www.nemi.gov
H & E Testing Laboratory	ME355.01	Determination of Cyanide in Drinking Water by GC/MS Headspace	May 26, 2009			https://www.nemi.gov
Kelada	Kelada 01, Revision 1.2	Kelada Automated Test Methods for Total Cyanide, Acid Dissociable Cyanide, and Thiocyanate	August 2001	EPA 821-B-01-009	PB2001-108275	National Technical Information Services (NTIS) Note: A 450-W UV lamp may be used in this method instead of the 550-W lamp specified if it provides performance within the quality control (QC) acceptance criteria of the method in a given instrument. Similarly, modified flow cell configurations and flow conditions may be used in the method, provided that the QC acceptance criteria are met.
Lachat Instruments	QuikChem 10-204-00-1-X, Revision 2.1	Digestion and distillation of total cyanide in drinking and wastewaters using MICRO DIST and determination of cyanide by flow injection analysis	November 30, 2000			Lachat Instruments
Standard Methods	4500-CN ⁻ C	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-CN ⁻ C	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-CN ⁻ C	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20 th Edition	1998			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-CN ⁻ E	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-CN ⁻ E	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-CN ⁻ E	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20 th Edition	1998			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-CN ⁻ E	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-CN ⁻ E	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
Standard Methods Online	4500-CN F-99	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org
Standard Methods Online	4500-CN G-99	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org
U.S. Geological Survey	I-3300-85	In Methods for Determination of Inorganic Substances in Water and Fluvial Sediments, USGS Series: Techniques of Water-Resource Investigation Report, edited by Fishman, M.J. & Friedman, L.C.	1989		05-A1	http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/
Fluoride						
ASTM International	D1179-10 B	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D1179-04 B	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D1179-99 B	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D1179-93 B	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				ASTM International (ASTM)
ASTM International	D4327-03	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D4327-97	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
Standard Methods	4500-F B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-F C	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-F C	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-F C	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20 th Edition	1998			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-F C	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-F C	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-F D	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-F D	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-F D	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20 th Edition	1998			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-F D	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-F D	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-F E	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-F E	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-F E	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20 th Edition	1998			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-F E	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
Standard Methods Online	4500-F E-97	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org
Waters Corporation	Method D6508, Rev. 2	Test Method for Determination of Dissolved Inorganic Anions in Aqueous Matrices Using Capillary Ion Electrophoresis and Chromate Electrolyte				Waters Corporation
Lead		Criteria for analyzing arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, calcium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, sodium and thallium with digestion or directly without digestion, and other analytical test procedures are contained in Technical Notes on Drinking Water Methods (EPA/600/R-94/173) available through EPA's digital publications National Environmental Publications Internet Site (NEPIS) database (http://www.epa.gov/nscpp)				
ASTM International	D3559-08 D	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D3559-03 D	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D3559-96 D	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D3559-90 D	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				ASTM International (ASTM)
EPA	200.5, Rev. 4.2	Determination of Trace Elements in Drinking Water by Axially Viewed Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry	October 2003	EPA/600-R-06/115		http://www.epa.gov/nerlcwww/ordmeth.htm
EPA	200.8, Rev. 5.4	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemi.gov

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
Standard Methods Online	3113 B-99	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org Note: Preconcentration may be required for direct analysis of antimony and lead by Method 3113 B unless multiple in-furnace depositions are made.
Magnesium						
ASTM International	D511-09 A	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D511-03 A	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D511-93 A	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D511-09 B	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D511-03 B	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D511-93 B	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D6919-09	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.02				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D6919-03	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.02				http://www.astm.org
EPA	200.5, Rev. 4.2	Determination of Trace Elements in Drinking Water by Axially Viewed Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectrometry	October 2003	EPA/600-R-06/115		http://www.epa.gov/nrlc/www/ordmeth.htm
EPA	200.7, Rev. 4.4	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemi.gov
Standard Methods	3111 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3111 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
Standard Methods Online	3120 B-99	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org
Standard Methods Online	3500-Mg B-97	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org
Mercury						
ASTM International	D3223-02	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D3223-97	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
EPA	200.8, Rev. 5.4	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemi.gov
EPA	245.1, Rev. 3.0	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemi.gov
EPA	245.2	In Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes	March 1983	EPA/600/4-79/020	PB84-128677	National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
Standard Methods	3112 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3112 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
EPA	200.8, Rev. 5.4	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemi.gov
EPA	200.9, Rev. 2.2	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemi.gov Note: Because MDLs reported in EPA Methods 200.7 and 200.9 were determined using a 2X preconcentration step during sample digestion, MDLs determined when samples are analyzed by direct analysis (i.e., no sample digestion) will be higher.
Standard Methods	3111 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3111 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3111 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3111 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20 th Edition	1998			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3120 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
Nitrate						
ASTM International	D3867-90 A	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				ASTM International (ASTM)
ASTM International	D3867-90 B	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				ASTM International (ASTM)
ASTM International	D4327-03	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D4327-97	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D6508-00	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.02				http://www.astm.org
ATI Orion	601	Standard Method of Test for Nitrate in Drinking Water	July 1994		PN 221890-001	Thermo Orion
EPA	300.0, Rev. 2.1	In Methods for the Determination of Inorganic Substances in Environmental Samples	August 1993	EPA/600/R-93/100	PB94-120821	https://www.nemi.gov
EPA	300.1, Rev. 1.0	In Methods for the Determination of Organic and Inorganic Compounds in Drinking Water, Vol. 1	August 2000	EPA 815-R-00-014	PB2000-106981	http://water.epa.gov/scitech/drinkingwater/labcert/methods_index.cfm
EPA	353.2, Rev. 2.0	In Methods for the Determination of Inorganic Substances in Environmental Samples	August 1993	EPA/600/R-93/100	PB94-120821	https://www.nemi.gov
Hach Co.	10206	Hach Company TNTplus TM 835/836 Nitrate Method 10206 – Spectrophotometric Measurement of Nitrate in Water and Wastewater	January 2011			http://www.hach.com
Standard Methods	4110 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4110 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4110 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20 th Edition	1998			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4110 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
Standard Methods	4500-NO ₃ ⁻ F	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods Online	4110 B-00	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org
Standard Methods Online	4500-NO ₃ ⁻ D-00	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org
Standard Methods Online	4500-NO ₃ ⁻ E-00	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org
Standard Methods Online	4500-NO ₃ ⁻ F-00	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
Standard Methods	4110 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-NO ₂ ⁻ B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-NO ₂ ⁻ B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-NO ₂ ⁻ B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20 th Edition	1998			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-NO ₂ ⁻ B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-NO ₂ ⁻ B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-NO ₃ ⁻ E	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-NO ₃ ⁻ E	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-NO ₃ ⁻ E	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20 th Edition	1998			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-NO ₃ ⁻ E	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-NO ₃ ⁻ E	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-NO ₃ ⁻ F	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-NO ₃ ⁻ F	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-NO ₃ ⁻ F	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20 th Edition	1998			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-NO ₃ ⁻ F	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
Systea Scientific, LLC	Systea Easy (1-Reagent)	Systea Easy (1-Reagent) Nitrate Method	February 4, 2009			https://www.nemi.gov
Waters Corporation	B-1011	Waters Test Method for Determination of Nitrite/Nitrate in Water Using Single Column Ion Chromatography	August 1987			Waters Corporation
Orthophosphate		Unfiltered, no digestion or hydrolysis				
ASTM International	D4327-03	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D4327-97	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D6508-00	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.02				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D515-88 A	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				ASTM International (ASTM)
EPA	300.0, Rev. 2.1	In Methods for the Determination of Inorganic Substances in Environmental Samples	August 1993	EPA/600/R-93/100	PB94-120821	https://www.nemi.gov
EPA	300.1, Rev. 1.0	In Methods for the Determination of Organic and Inorganic Compounds in Drinking Water, Vol. 1	August 2000	EPA 815-R-00-014	PB2000-106981	http://water.epa.gov/scitech/drinkingwater/labcert/methods_index.cfm
EPA	365.1, Rev. 2.0	In Methods for the Determination of Inorganic Substances in Environmental Samples	August 1993	EPA/600/R-93/100	PB94-120821	https://www.nemi.gov
Standard Methods	4110 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4110 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4110 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20 th Edition	1998			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4110 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4110 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
Standard Methods Online	4500-P E-99	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org
Standard Methods Online	4500-P F-99	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org
U.S. Geological Survey	I-1601-85	In Methods for Determination of Inorganic Substances in Water and Fluvial Sediments, USGS Series: Techniques of Water-Resource Investigation Report; edited by Fishman, M.J. & Friedman, L.C.	1989		05-A1	http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/
U.S. Geological Survey	I-2598-85	In Methods for Determination of Inorganic Substances in Water and Fluvial Sediments, USGS Series: Techniques of Water-Resource Investigation Report; edited by Fishman, M.J. & Friedman, L.C.	1989		05-A1	http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
Standard Methods Online	4500-H ⁺ B-00	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org
Selenium		Criteria for analyzing arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, calcium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, sodium and thallium with digestion or directly without digestion, and other analytical test procedures are contained in Technical Notes on Drinking Water Methods (EPA/600/R-94/173) available through EPA's digital publications National Environmental Publications Internet Site (NEPIS) database (http://www.epa.gov/nscep/)				
ASTM International	D3859-08 A	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D3859-03 A	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D3859-98 A	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D3859-08 B	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D3859-03 B	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D3859-98 B	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
EPA	200.5, Rev. 4.2	Determination of Trace Elements in Drinking Water by Axially Viewed Inductively Coupled Plasma - Atomic Emission Spectrometry	October 2003	EPA/600-R-06/115		http://www.epa.gov/nerlcwww/ordmeth.htm
EPA	200.8, Rev. 5.4	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemi.gov
EPA	200.9, Rev. 2.2	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemi.gov Note: Because MDLs reported in EPA Methods 200.7 and 200.9 were determined using a 2X preconcentration step during sample digestion, MDLs determined when samples are analyzed by direct analysis (i.e., no sample digestion) will be higher.
Standard Methods	3113 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
Standard Methods Online	3114 B-09	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org
Standard Methods Online	3114 B-97	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org
Silica						
ASTM International	D859-10	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D859-05	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D859-00	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				http://www.astm.org
ASTM International	D859-94	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				ASTM International (ASTM)
ASTM International	D859-88	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.01				ASTM International (ASTM)
EPA	200.5, Rev. 4.2	Determination of Trace Elements in Drinking Water by Axially Viewed Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry	October 2003	EPA/600-R-06/115		http://www.epa.gov/nerlcwww/ordmeth.htm

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
Standard Methods	4500-SiO ₂ C	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-SiO ₂ D	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20 th Edition	1998			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-SiO ₂ D	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-SiO ₂ D	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-SiO ₂ E	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20 th Edition	1998			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-SiO ₂ E	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	4500-SiO ₂ E	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods Online	3120 B-99	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org
Standard Methods Online	4500-SiO ₂ C-97	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org

Contaminant Organization	Method Number	Reference Title	Date	EPA Publication Number	Publication Order No.	Source of Method
ASTM International	D6919-03	Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol. 11.02				http://www.astm.org
EPA	200.5, Rev. 4.2	Determination of Trace Elements in Drinking Water by Axially Viewed Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry	October 2003	EPA/600-R-06/115		http://www.epa.gov/nerlcwww/ordmeth.htm
EPA	200.7, Rev. 4.4	In Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples, Supplement I	May 1994	EPA/600/R-94/111	PB95-125472	https://www.nemi.gov Note: Because MDLs reported in EPA Methods 200.7 and 200.9 were determined using a 2X preconcentration step during sample digestion, MDLs determined when samples are analyzed by direct analysis (i.e., no sample digestion) will be higher.
Standard Methods	3111 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3111 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19 th Edition	1995			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3111 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 21 st Edition	2005			Standard Methods
Standard Methods	3111 B	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 22 nd Edition	2012			Standard Methods
Standard Methods Online	3111 B-99	Online version of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Approval year by Standard Methods Committee is designated by last 2 digits. Only online versions cited in the regulations or in Appendix A to Subpart C of Part 141 are approved.				http://www.standardmethods.org
Temperature						
Standard Methods	2550	Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18 th Edition	1992			Standard Methods

To: Gray, Wendy[Gray.Wendy@epa.gov]
From: Deskins, Sherry
Sent: Wed 8/31/2016 6:44:48 PM
Subject: FW: Water Update - August 31, 2016

Latest update; will probably be the final

From: eContact
Sent: Wednesday, August 31, 2016 12:07 PM
To: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Subject: FW: Water Update - August 31, 2016

From: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: Wednesday, August 31, 2016 12:07:20 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: Water Update - August 31, 2016

Good afternoon –

Following up on our August 1, 2016 update, below is a final summary of the test results for the House Office Buildings from our 2016 accelerated lead-in-drinking water testing program. Based on the results received, we have concluded that the elevated lead levels identified in the Cannon House Office Building are anomalous and not representative of lead levels in the other House Office Buildings. We encourage you to share this communication with anyone who drinks or uses water in your building, including those who may not receive this notice directly.

As a reminder, the AOC utilizes an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard and takes immediate action if any result is greater than 15 parts per billion (ppb). Overall, 99% of the House Office Buildings results except those in the Cannon House Office Building fell below 15ppb.

Summary of House Office Buildings Results (except Cannon)

Longworth House Office Building

Total Number of Samples: 84

Number of Results Less Than or Equal to 15 ppb: 84

Number of Results Above 15 ppb: 0

Rayburn House Office Building

Total Number of Samples: 306

Number of Results Less Than or Equal to 15 ppb: 303

Number of Results Above 15 ppb: 3

Individual offices/locations have been notified of actionable results. The devices in question were repaired and retested.

Ford House Office Building

Total Number of Samples: 36

Number of Results Less Than or Equal to 15 ppb: 36

Number of Results Above 15 ppb: 0

U.S. Capitol (House Side)

Total Number of Samples: 66

Number of Results Less Than or Equal to 15 ppb: 65

Number of Results Above 15 ppb: 1

The individual office/location was notified of the actionable result. The device in question was repaired and retested.

Capitol Visitor Center (House Side)

Total Number of Samples: 16

Number of Results Less Than or Equal to 15 ppb: 16

Number of Results Above 15 ppb: 0

East House Underground Garage

Total Number of Samples: 4

Number of Results Less Than or Equal to 15 ppb: 4

Number of Results Above 15 ppb: 0

West House Underground Garage

Total Number of Samples: 20

Number of Results Less Than or Equal to 15 ppb: 20

Number of Results Above 15 ppb: 0

Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. Federal Office Building

Total Number of Samples: 16

Number of Results Less Than or Equal to 15 ppb: 16

Number of Results Above 15 ppb: 0

Cannon House Office Building (CHOB) Update

All drinking fountains and plumbed water filtering devices in the CHOB have been out of service since June 29, 2016 and will remain out of service pending the results of the ongoing analysis. It is important that we prioritize safety and take the time necessary to understand what caused the elevated results in the CHOB. We have hired a team of expert consultants to assist and advise us on this matter. At this time, we do not have a specific time table for when the water issue will be resolved. The House Superintendent's office will continue to provide bottled

water in the CHOB for the foreseeable future as we fully investigate and determine the root cause of the issue. We regret the inconvenience this has caused.

In the future, if you have additional questions or concerns, please contact communications@aoc.gov. Thank you for your patience throughout this process.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP
Architect of the Capitol

To: Gray, Wendy[Gray.Wendy@epa.gov]
From: Deskins, Sherry
Sent: Mon 8/1/2016 8:30:34 PM
Subject: FW: Water Update - August 1, 2016

Daily update

From: eContact
Sent: Monday, August 01, 2016 4:23 PM
To: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Subject: FW: Water Update - August 1, 2016

From: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: Monday, August 1, 2016 4:23:13 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: Water Update - August 1, 2016

Good afternoon –

Following up on our last update from July 22, below are additional test results received for the U.S. House of Representatives. As a reminder, the AOC utilizes an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard and takes action for any result greater than 15 parts per billion (ppb). We encourage you to share this communication with anyone who drinks or uses water in your building, including those who may not receive this notice directly.

Ford House Office Building
Total Number of Samples: 34 ☐
Number of Results Received to Date: 34 ☐
Number of Pending Results: 0
Number of Results Less Than or Equal to 15 ppb: 34 ☐
Number of Results Above 15 ppb: 0

U.S. Capitol (House side)
Total Number of Samples: 66 ☐
Number of Results Received to Date: 66 ☐
Number of Pending Results: 0 ☐
Number of Results Less Than or Equal to 15 ppb: 65 ☐
Number of Results Above 15 ppb: 1*
*Actionable result located in individual office. Office has been informed.

Capitol Visitor Center (House side)

Total Number of Samples: 16 ☐
Number of Results Received to Date: 16
Number of Pending Results: 0
Number of Results Less Than or Equal to 15 ppb: 16 ☐
Number of Results Above 15 ppb: 0

The House Superintendent's Office will continue to provide water in the Cannon House Office Building for the foreseeable future as we fully investigate and determine the root cause of the issue. Dispensers/jugs have been delivered to Member offices and public spaces (120 total). Additional requests for dispensers/jugs can be made via the House Superintendent Service Request Form on HouseNet or the House Service Center at 202.225.4141.

Further updates will be provided periodically as new results are received or as additional information becomes available on the investigation into the anomalous elevated lead levels identified in the Cannon House Office Building in June 2016. For specific questions, concerns or requests for individual briefings, please contact communications@aoc.gov.

Thank you for your patience throughout this process.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP
Architect of the Capitol

To: Gray, Wendy[Gray.Wendy@epa.gov]
Cc: Gayne, Andrew F.[agayne@aoc.gov]
From: Deskins, Sherry
Sent: Tue 7/26/2016 3:51:57 PM
Subject: additional daily updates

Wendy

Just wanted to let you know that the daily updates have stopped because 90% of the sampling results have been received for the House Office Buildings. Further updates will be provided periodically as new results are received or as additional information becomes available. I expect another update will be provided on August 1 and August 31.

Thanks and please let me know if you have questions.

Thanks

Sherry

Sherry Deskins

Environmental Division

Phone 202.226.6272
Cell 202.302.2164
cdeskings@aoc.gov

**Architect of the Capitol
Environmental Division**

AOC Safety, Fire, and Environmental Programs
Ford House Office Building, Room H2-555
Washington, DC 20515
www.aoc.gov

To: Gray, Wendy[Gray.Wendy@epa.gov]
From: Deskins, Sherry
Sent: Fri 7/22/2016 9:08:27 PM
Subject: FW: Water Update -July 22, 2016

Daily update

From: eContact
Sent: Friday, July 22, 2016 5:05 PM
To: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Subject: FW: Water Update -July 22, 2016

From: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: Friday, July 22, 2016 5:05:27 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: Water Update -July 22, 2016

Good Afternoon -

Today the Architect's office held our sixth and last scheduled informational briefing on the water situation in the Cannon Building for congressional staff. We will continue to provide new information as it is received on the investigation into the anomalous elevated lead levels identified in the Cannon Building. For specific questions, concerns or requests for individual briefings, please contact communications@aoc.gov.

Approximately 90 percent of the sampling results for the House Office Buildings have been received and were summarized in the daily update provided on July 21, 2016. Further updates will be provided periodically as new results are received or as additional information becomes available.

The House Superintendent's Office will continue to provide water in the Cannon Building for the foreseeable future as we fully investigate and determine the root cause of the issue. The transition from bottled water to five-gallon jugs and dispensers for Cannon Building occupants is ongoing, with delivery to member and committee offices as we receive additional dispensers. Bottled water will be available at drinking fountain locations and the basement vending area until the transition to dispensers is complete.

Thank you for your patience throughout this process.
Sincerely,

Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP

Architect of the Capitol

To: Gray, Wendy[Gray.Wendy@epa.gov]
From: Deskins, Sherry
Sent: Thur 7/21/2016 8:47:17 PM
Subject: FW: Water Update - July 21, 2016
[Invite - July 22.pdf](#)

Daily update

From: eContact
Sent: Thursday, July 21, 2016 4:46 PM
To: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Subject: FW: Water Update - July 21, 2016

From: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: Thursday, July 21, 2016 4:46:01 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: Water Update - July 21, 2016

Good Afternoon –

As reported yesterday, based on the results received to date, we have concluded that the elevated lead levels identified in the Cannon House Office Building are anomalous and not representative of other House Office Buildings. We will continue to forward additional results as they become available. Below is a summary of the results we have received to date from our 2016 accelerated lead-in-water testing program. We encourage you to share this communication with anyone who drinks or uses water in your building, including those who may not receive this notice directly.

The House Superintendent's Office will continue to provide water in the Cannon Building for the foreseeable future as we fully investigate and determine the root cause of the issue. The transition from bottled water to five-gallon jugs and dispensers for Cannon Building occupants is ongoing. The initial delivery of dispensers is being placed in public spaces, with delivery to member and committee offices to follow as additional deliveries are received. Bottled water will be available at drinking fountain locations and the basement vending area until the transition to dispensers is complete. Thank you for your patience throughout this process.

Summary of House of Representatives Results*

*The AOC utilizes an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard and takes immediate action if any result is greater than 15 parts per billion (ppb).

House side of U.S. Capitol (partial results)

To date, 52 samples were analyzed, 100 percent of the samples were at or below 15 ppb, 98

percent of the samples were below 5 ppb and the highest reading was 6.51 ppb. Number of results pending: 18.

House side of Capitol Visitor Center (partial results)

To date, 14 samples were analyzed and 100 percent of the samples were less than 1 ppb. Number of results pending: 2.

Cannon House Office Building (partial results)

To date, 236 water filtering device and beverage dispenser samples were analyzed and 98 percent of the samples were at or below 15 ppb. In addition, 94 percent of all samples were less than 5 ppb. Three office water filtration devices and one plumbed hot beverage dispenser were above 15 ppb (18.7 ppb, 22.6 ppb, 24.3 ppb and 42.3 ppb). The House Superintendent's Office notified these offices on Wednesday July 20. Number of results pending: 14.

Plumbed water filtering devices have been out of service since June 29 and will remain out of service pending investigation.

Rayburn House Office Building

186 samples were analyzed, 99 percent of the samples were at or below 15 ppb and 95 percent of the samples were below 5 ppb. Two office restroom sinks were above 15 ppb (20 ppb and 30.7 ppb). The House Superintendent's Office notified these two offices on Friday, July 8, placed signage and took immediate maintenance action on the sinks. Number of results pending: 0.

Longworth House Office Building

80 samples were analyzed and 100 percent of the samples were at or below 15 ppb. In addition, 97.5 percent of all samples were less than 5 ppb and the highest result was 7.57 ppb. Number of results pending: 0.

Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. Federal Building

Number of results pending: 16.

Ford House Office Building (partial results)

To date, 22 samples were analyzed, 100 percent of the samples were less than 5 ppb and the highest result was 1.21 ppb. Number of results pending: 12

West House Underground Garage

20 samples were analyzed and 100 percent of the samples were at or below 15 ppb. In addition, 95 percent of all samples were less than 5 ppb and the highest result was 8.93 ppb. Number of results pending: 0.

East House Underground Garage

Four samples were analyzed and 100 percent of the samples were at or below 15 ppb. In addition, all samples were less than 5 ppb and the highest result was 1.28 ppb. Number of results pending: 0.

To learn more about the Cannon water issues, we encourage you to join us at our briefing on

Friday, July 22. Please see the attached invitation for more information. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact communications@aoc.gov.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP
Architect of the Capitol

Briefings on Cannon Water Issues

July 18, 2016



TO: All House Office Building Occupants

WHEN/RSVP: **Friday, July 22nd @ 2:00PM – 3:00PM**
RSVP Here to Alyssa Hinman

WHERE: Committee on Veterans Affairs Hearing Room
Room 340, CHOB

Presenters:

- ☐ The Honorable Stephen Ayers, Architect of the Capitol
- ☐ William Weidemeyer, Superintendent, House Office Buildings

The briefing will provide you with information regarding the elevated lead samples reported last week and what steps are being taken to address the concerns and protect the building occupants.

Please note that you must bring your Congressional ID to attend.

To: Gray, Wendy[Gray.Wendy@epa.gov]
From: Deskins, Sherry
Sent: Wed 7/20/2016 8:37:20 PM
Subject: FW: Water Update - July 20, 2016
[Invite - July 22.pdf](#)

Daily update

From: eContact
Sent: Wednesday, July 20, 2016 4:32 PM
To: [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy](#)
Subject: FW: Water Update - July 20, 2016

From: [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy](#)
Sent: Wednesday, July 20, 2016 4:32:04 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: Water Update - July 20, 2016

Good Afternoon –

Below are the most recent test results received. As a reminder, the AOC utilizes an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard and takes action for any result greater than 15 parts per billion (ppb).

Cannon House Office Building (partial results)

- Total Number of Samples: 250 ☐
 - Number of Results Received to Date: 236 ☐
 - Number of Pending Results: 14 ☐
 - Number of Results Less Than or Equal to 15 ppb: 232 ☐
 - Number of Results Above 15 ppb*: 4
- o *Actionable results located in individual offices. Offices have been informed.

Today, the House Superintendent's Office notified the four offices with the results greater than 15 ppb and will provide specific results for the remaining offices in the near future.

The House Side of the U.S. Capitol Building (partial results)

- Total Number of Samples: 70 ☐
- Number of Results Received to Date: 52 ☐
- Number of Pending Results: 18 ☐
- Number of Results Less Than or Equal to 15 ppb: 52 ☐
- Number of Results Above 15 ppb: 0

The Capitol Building Superintendent's office will provide specific results for the offices in the near future.

The House Side of the Capitol Visitor Center (partial results)

- Total Number of Samples: 16 ☐
- Number of Results Received to Date: 14 ☐
- Number of Pending Results: 2 ☐
- Number of Results Less Than or Equal to 15 ppb: 14 ☐
- Number of Results Above 15 ppb: 0

The Capitol Building Superintendent's office will provide specific results for the offices in the near future.

Based on the results received to date, AOC has concluded that the elevated lead levels identified in the Cannon House Office Building are anomalous and are not representative of the other House Office Buildings. We will continue to provide bottled water in the Cannon Building for the foreseeable future as we fully investigate and determine the root cause of the issue. A final cumulative report that reflects all samples in the buildings will be shared when all results are received.

We encourage you to share this communication with anyone who drinks or uses water in your building, including those who may not receive this notice directly.

To learn more about the Cannon water issues, we encourage you to join us at our next briefing on Friday, July 22. Please see the attached invitation for more information. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact communications@aoc.gov.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP
Architect of the Capitol

Briefings on Cannon Water Issues

July 18, 2016



TO: All House Office Building Occupants

WHEN/RSVP: **Friday, July 22nd @ 2:00PM – 3:00PM**
RSVP Here to Alyssa Hinman

WHERE: Committee on Veterans Affairs Hearing Room
Room 340, CHOB

Presenters:

- ☐ The Honorable Stephen Ayers, Architect of the Capitol
- ☐ William Weidemeyer, Superintendent, House Office Buildings

The briefing will provide you with information regarding the elevated lead samples in the Cannon House Office Building and what steps are being taken to address the concerns of and protect the building occupants.

Please note that you must bring your Congressional ID to attend.

To: Gray, Wendy[Gray.Wendy@epa.gov]
From: Deskins, Sherry
Sent: Tue 7/19/2016 10:17:30 PM
Subject: FW: Water Update - July 19, 2016
[Invite - July 22.pdf](#)

Daily update

From: eContact
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2016 5:03 PM
To: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Subject: FW: Water Update - July 19, 2016

From: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2016 5:03:18 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: Water Update - July 19, 2016

Good Afternoon –

Below are the test results for the Longworth House Office Building. All 80 of the samples taken in the Longworth House Office Building are below the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb).

In the near future, the House Superintendent's Office will provide specific results to the sampled offices. A final cumulative report that reflects all samples in the buildings will be shared when all results are received.

Longworth House Office Building

Primary and Secondary Water Sources

- Total Number of Samples Taken: 80
- Number of Results Received to Date: 80
- Number of Pending Results: 0
- Number of Results Less Than or Equal to 15 ppb: 80
- Number of Results Above 15 ppb: 0

We encourage you to share this communication with anyone who drinks or uses water in your building, including those who may not receive this notice directly.

To learn more about the Cannon water issues and the House Office Building's results received to date, we encourage you to join us at our next briefing on Friday, July 22. Please see the attached

invitation for more information. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact communications@aoe.gov.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP
Architect of the Capitol

Briefings on Cannon Water Issues

July 18, 2016



TO: All House Office Building Occupants

WHEN/RSVP: **Friday, July 22nd @ 2:00PM – 3:00PM**
RSVP Here to Alyssa Hinman

WHERE: Committee on Veterans Affairs Hearing Room
Room 340, CHOB

Presenters:

- ☐ The Honorable Stephen Ayers, Architect of the Capitol
- ☐ William Weidemeyer, Superintendent, House Office Buildings

The briefing will provide you with information regarding the elevated lead samples in the Cannon House Office Building and what steps are being taken to address the concerns of and protect the building occupants.

Please note that you must bring your Congressional ID to attend.

To: Gray, Wendy[Gray.Wendy@epa.gov]
From: Deskins, Sherry
Sent: Tue 7/19/2016 4:36:48 PM
Subject: RE: Water Update - July 18, 2016

Wendy

I was more just forwarding the daily communication so you could see what we were doing.

Thanks

Sherry

From: Gray, Wendy [mailto:Gray.Wendy@epa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, July 19, 2016 12:31 PM
To: Deskins, Sherry <cdeskins@aoc.gov>
Subject: RE: Water Update - July 18, 2016

Sherry,

The update attachment was an invite. If you were intending a different attachment, please forward. Thanks!

Wendy Gray, P.E.
Environmental Engineer
US EPA Region III
Drinking Water Branch
1650 Arch Street (3WP21)
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Office: (215) 814-5673

Cell: (267) 216-6521
Fax: (215) 814-2302
Gray.Wendy@EPA.gov

From: Deskins, Sherry [mailto:cdeskins@aoc.gov]
Sent: Monday, July 18, 2016 4:09 PM
To: Gray, Wendy <Gray.Wendy@epa.gov>
Subject: FW: Water Update - July 18, 2016

Daily update

From: eContact
Sent: Monday, July 18, 2016 3:11 PM
To: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Subject: FW: Water Update - July 18, 2016

From: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: Monday, July 18, 2016 3:10:44 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: Water Update - July 18, 2016

Good Afternoon -

As reported last week, the House Superintendent's Office began the transition from bottled water to five-gallon jugs & dispensers for Cannon Building occupants. The initial delivery of dispensers is being placed in public spaces, with delivery to member and committee offices to follow as additional deliveries are received. Bottled water will be available at drinking fountain locations and the basement vending area until the transition to dispensers is complete.

The outstanding House Office Buildings test results, as well as those for the Capitol and the Capitol Visitor Center will be provided as soon as they are available. Upon completion we will share a final, cumulative report reflecting all sampling.

To learn more about the Cannon water issues and the House Office Building results received to date, we encourage you to join us at our next briefing on Friday, July 22. Please see the attached invitation for more information. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact communications@aoc.gov.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP

Architect of the Capitol

To: Gray, Wendy[Gray.Wendy@epa.gov]
From: Deskins, Sherry
Sent: Mon 7/18/2016 8:09:18 PM
Subject: FW: Water Update - July 18, 2016
[Invite - July 22.pdf](#)

Daily update

From: eContact
Sent: Monday, July 18, 2016 3:11 PM
To: [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy](#)
Subject: FW: Water Update - July 18, 2016

From: [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy](#)
Sent: Monday, July 18, 2016 3:10:44 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: Water Update - July 18, 2016

Good Afternoon -

As reported last week, the House Superintendent's Office began the transition from bottled water to five-gallon jugs & dispensers for Cannon Building occupants. The initial delivery of dispensers is being placed in public spaces, with delivery to member and committee offices to follow as additional deliveries are received. Bottled water will be available at drinking fountain locations and the basement vending area until the transition to dispensers is complete.

The outstanding House Office Buildings test results, as well as those for the Capitol and the Capitol Visitor Center will be provided as soon as they are available. Upon completion we will share a final, cumulative report reflecting all sampling.

To learn more about the Cannon water issues and the House Office Building results received to date, we encourage you to join us at our next briefing on Friday, July 22. Please see the attached invitation for more information. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact communications@aoc.gov.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP
Architect of the Capitol

Briefings on Cannon Water Issues

July 18, 2016



TO: All House Office Building Occupants

WHEN/RSVP: **Friday, July 22nd @ 2:00PM – 3:00PM**
RSVP Here to Alyssa Hinman

WHERE: Committee on Veterans Affairs Hearing Room
Room 340, CHOB

Presenters:

- ☐ The Honorable Stephen Ayers, Architect of the Capitol
- ☐ William Weidemeyer, Superintendent, House Office Buildings

The briefing will provide you with information regarding the elevated lead samples reported last week and what steps are being taken to address the concerns and protect the building occupants.

Please note that you must bring your Congressional ID to attend.

To: Gray, Wendy[Gray.Wendy@epa.gov]
From: Deskins, Sherry
Sent: Fri 7/15/2016 9:02:52 PM
Subject: Fwd: Water Update - July 15, 2016

Daily update

Sherry Deskins
Environmental Division

Phone 202.226.6272
Cell 202.302.2164
cdeskings@aoc.gov

Architect of the Capitol
Environmental Division
AOC Safety, Fire, and Environmental Programs
Ford House Office Building, Room H2-555
Washington, DC 20515
www.aoc.gov

Begin forwarded message:

From: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Date: July 15, 2016 at 5:01:15 PM EDT
To: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Subject: FW: Water Update - July 15, 2016

From: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: Friday, July 15, 2016 5:01:14 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: Water Update - July 15, 2016

Good Afternoon -

Today the Architect's office held our fifth informational briefing on the water situation in Cannon for congressional staff. I appreciate the positive exchange of information.

Starting today, the House Superintendent's Office began the transition from bottled water to five-gallon jugs & dispensers for Cannon Building occupants. The initial delivery of dispensers is being placed in public spaces, with delivery to member and committee offices to follow as additional deliveries are received.

We received the balance of test results for the Rayburn House Office Building. All eight of the newly received samples, and overall 99% of all samples for the Rayburn Building, are below the EPA's action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb).

The outstanding House Office Buildings test results, as well as those for the Capitol and the Capitol Visitor Center will be provided as soon as they are available. Upon completion we will share a final, cumulative report reflecting all sampling.

Thank you for your patience throughout this process. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact communications@aoc.gov.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP
Architect of the Capitol

To: Gray, Wendy[Gray.Wendy@epa.gov]
Cc: Gayne, Andrew F.[agayne@aoc.gov]
From: Deskins, Sherry
Sent: Thur 7/14/2016 6:15:09 PM
Subject: additional DW communications
[FW: House Water Update - July 13, 2016](#)
[FW: House Water Update - July 12, 2016](#)
[FW: Water Update - July 11, 2016](#)
[FW: Water Update - July 8, 2016](#)
[FW: Cannon Water Situation Update - July 7, 2016](#)
[FW: Cannon Water Situation Update - July 6, 2016](#)
[FW: Blood Lead Level Testing Available Starting TOMORROW, July 6](#)
[FW: Daily Cannon Water Update – July 5, 2016](#)
[FW: Update Cannon Water Situation](#)

Wendy

I wanted to provide you with our daily communications on the lead in drinking water issues.

Please let us know if you are getting questions and need information from us to answer them.

Thanks

Sherry

Sherry Deskins

Environmental Division

Phone 202.226.6272

Cell 202.302.2164

cdeskins@aoc.gov

**Architect of the Capitol
Environmental Division**

AOC Safety, Fire, and Environmental Programs
Ford House Office Building, Room H2-555
Washington, DC 20515
www.aoc.gov

To: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
From: eContact
Sent: Tue 7/5/2016 9:36:06 PM
Subject: FW: Blood Lead Level Testing Available Starting TOMORROW, July 6

From: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: Tuesday, July 5, 2016 5:36:04 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: Blood Lead Level Testing Available Starting TOMORROW, July 6

This is a message from the House Sergeant at Arms, sent on behalf of the Architect of the Capitol.

Good Afternoon,

I am pleased to report that starting tomorrow, July 6, 2016, blood lead level testing will be available to House Members and Staff, with a valid congressional badge, at no cost to the individual or office. Testing will take place in the Office of Attending Physician's Rayburn Unit (B-344). Results will be provided directly to and confidentially with the individuals who elect to be tested.

To set up an appointment or for more information, please reach out to the Office of the Attending Physician's Occupational Health Division at 202-225-0611. All other questions or comments related to the lead-in-water issue can be sent to communications@aoc.gov.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP
Architect of the Capitol

To: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
From: eContact
Sent: Wed 7/6/2016 5:36:46 PM
Subject: FW: Cannon Water Situation Update - July 6, 2016
[Lead-in-Water.pdf](#)
[Invite - July 6.pdf](#)
[Drinking Water FAQ July 6 2016.pdf](#)

From: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: Wednesday, July 6, 2016 1:36:38 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: Cannon Water Situation Update - July 6, 2016

Good afternoon,

Today the Architect's office held our fourth informational briefing on the water situation in Cannon for congressional staff. I appreciate the positive exchange of information and encourage anyone who was unavailable to attend today to join us at our next briefing on Friday, July 15. Please see the attached invitation for more information.

I would also like to remind you that starting today blood lead level testing will be available to House Members and Staff, with a valid congressional badge, at no cost to the individual or office. Testing will take place in the Office of Attending Physician's Rayburn Unit (B-344). Results will be provided directly to and confidentially with the individuals who elect to be tested. To schedule an appointment or for more information, please reach out to the Office of the Attending Physician's Occupational Health Division at 202-225-0611. All other questions or comments related to the lead-in-water issue can be sent to communications@aoc.gov.

In response to several questions we received since our last update, we have updated our FAQ (attached). We will continue to post updated information on HouseNet. Questions and comments can be sent to communications@aoc.gov.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP
Architect of the Capitol

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 6, 2016



****UPDATED INFORMATION****

What is the difference between a primary and secondary drinking water source?

A primary drinking water source is one where you are likely to obtain water for drinking. This includes drinking fountains and kitchen sinks. A secondary water source would include restroom sinks and utility sinks.

What is the difference between a drinking fountain and a water filtration device?

Drinking fountains are provided by the AOC and are found in hallways. Water filtration devices are provided by and located in individual offices. Water filtration devices are connected to the building water supply.

Where were the 5 elevated samples in the Cannon House Office Building located?

In June, 2016, 26 hallway drinking fountains throughout the building were sampled and tested. The locations of the 5 elevated samples are:

- ☐ 1st floor east side, across from 121 (25 ppb),
- ☐ 2nd floor north side (Independence Ave), west end of corridor (56 ppb)
- ☐ 4th floor, south side, east end of corridor (17 ppb)
- ☐ 5th floor north side next to 5J (20 ppb)
- ☐ Basement west corridor near public restrooms (18 ppb)

Are these levels high enough to cause health problems?

While there is no reason to believe that these elevated levels pose an immediate threat to building occupants and visitors, you should consult with your physician for individual health care questions and decisions.

Will the Architect of the Capitol test my blood?

Starting July 6, 2016, blood lead level testing will be available to House Members and Staff, with a valid congressional badge, at no cost to the individual or office. Testing will take place in the Office of Attending Physician's Rayburn Unit (B-344). Results will be provided directly and confidentially with the individuals who elect to be tested.

To schedule an appointment or for more information, please reach out to the Office of the Attending Physician's Occupational Health Division at 202-225-0611. All other questions or comments related to the lead-in-water issue can be sent to communications@aoc.gov.

Is the Cannon Renewal the cause of the elevated levels?

We do not have sufficient data to make a determination at this time. Once we have identified the cause of the elevated levels, we will provide this information.

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 6, 2016



I understand that the AOC is conducting additional testing. What is being done and will test results be shared?

Out of an abundance of caution, AOC is proceeding at an accelerated pace with our annual sampling plan for all House Office Buildings, the Capitol and the Capitol Visitor Center. In accordance with our annual testing protocols, all water sources in the House Child Care Center and twenty percent of primary devices and two percent of secondary devices will be tested in each building. In addition, we will undertake testing of the water filtration units in the Cannon Building. The AOC will share the results of the tests with the congressional community.

Will you provide a timeline/schedule for upcoming additional tests?

Upcoming testing will occur as follows. It will take two to three weeks to obtain results and we will provide test results when available:

- ☐ Rayburn was sampled July 1
- ☐ Longworth, Ford and East and West House Underground Garages sampling is scheduled for July 6
- ☐ Water filtration device sampling in Cannon is scheduled for July 7

Is the water in other buildings safe to drink while testing is pending?

Based on historical data we have gathered since 2005, there is no reason to believe that the other buildings have similar issues. Our upcoming testing will confirm if similar precautionary steps are necessary elsewhere.

How many samples are in a normal test? When was the last time my office was tested?

AOC samples 20 percent of primary water sources and 2 percent of secondary water sources in each building each year. In addition, all water sources in childcare facilities are tested annually. For office-specific information please contact communications@aoc.gov.

=====

INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED

How do I know if I have been exposed to unhealthy levels of lead?

Blood can be sampled and tested for exposure to lead.

What can I do to minimize my potential exposure to lead in drinking water?

Please see that attached Bulletin for information to help you reduce your risk of exposure to lead in drinking water.

What is lead?

Lead is a soft, blue-gray metal that is mined from the earth. Lead has been used for many industrial purposes for centuries. It was widely used in paint and gasoline in the U.S. until the 1970's. Lead does not break down over time. Lead is present in all parts of the environment, including inside homes.

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 6, 2016



How are people exposed to lead?

Unless you have an occupation that requires an exposure to lead, most people are exposed through lead-contaminated household dust or soil. Homes that were built before 1978 are likely to have paint that contains lead. If this paint is disturbed, rubbed, peels or chips, then people may come in contact with lead.

Some people may be exposed to lead through working with or near lead. Other routes of exposure might include:

- ☐ Eating or drinking water, food, or alcohol that contains lead.
- ☐ Using ceramic or other pottery that contains lead.
- ☐ Practicing religious and cultural rituals that include lead.
- ☐ Mouthing or swallowing other lead-containing products, including some imported jewelry.

Why was the water turned off to my water filtration unit?

The AOC does not have documentation on office-provided water filtration units to determine if the filters are certified to meet National Sanitation Foundation Standard 53 and routinely replaced as recommended by EPA. Therefore, in an abundance of caution, all have been turned off. All filtration devices attached to the building water supply should not be used for drinking. The AOC will be arranging for all water filtration devices to be tested in the near future.

Who decided to shut off water?

The health and safety of the congressional community is the first responsibility for the Architect of the Capitol. When we started receiving elevated lead test results from Cannon House Office Building drinking fountains, the AOC made the independent, proactive decision to shut off the water.

What is the cause of the elevated lead levels in the Cannon House Office Building?

The Office of the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) is investigating the elevated lead levels to determine the cause. Updates will be provided as additional information is available.

How long have we known about elevated levels?

The most recent results, received the week of June 27, 2016, indicate lead levels in primary drinking water sources (e.g., drinking fountains) are slightly above the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard.

When were results received and what were they?

During the week of June 20, 2016, 26 primary drinking water source samples were drawn. On the afternoon of Monday, June 27, 2016, AOC received notification that three (3) primary drinking water source (drinking fountains) results exceeded 15 parts per billion (ppb). On the mornings of June 28, 2016 and June 29, 2016, AOC received additional elevated primary drinking water source results. Five (5) of 26 primary drinking water source samples were elevated. The specific results of the five (5) elevated tests were 17 ppb, 18 ppb, 20 ppb, 25 ppb and 56 ppb.

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 6, 2016



What is the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard that lead-in-drinking water is compared against?

The EPA standard that is applicable to the Cannon House Building drinking water system is for 90 percent of samples in a six-month period (Jan - Jun and Jul -Dec) to be below 15 ppb.

How often does AOC sample primary source drinking water? When was the last sampling and what were the results?

Cannon Building primary drinking water sources have been sampled annually since 2005. Sampling was last conducted in September 2015, during which the highest result was 9.12 ppb, below the EPA standard.

What sampling has been performed historically?

Over the last 11 years (2005 -2015), the AOC analyzed 363 Cannon Building primary drinking water source samples. Prior to this week, all samples were below 15 ppb with the exception of four: 1 in 2006 (41.8ppb), one in 2008 (33.3 ppb), and two in 2012 (19.9 and 28 ppb).

How do we know this is isolated to Cannon?

Since 2005, overall and campus-wide, the results have been acceptable, below criteria established by the EPA and indicate there has not been a lead-in-drinking water concern. On rare occasions, sampling indicates the need to temporarily remove a drinking fountain or sink from service and perform corrective maintenance. In those cases, the device is repaired or replaced, retested and then returned to service only after acceptable results are achieved.

Has anyone reported symptoms/sickness?

There are no current reports of sicknesses or symptoms linked to the Cannon Building.

Are there any precautions I need to take? What if I'm a nursing mother/pregnant?

There is no reason to believe that the elevated levels pose an immediate threat to building occupants and visitors. Consult with your physician for individual health care decisions.

Any impacts beyond drinking water (washing dishes, washing hands, washing mugs/coffee pots, brushing teeth)?

No, all of these activities can continue as water is not being ingested.

Is the water provided by DC Water the issue?

No. Some plumbing fixtures in the building are indicating elevated levels. This situation is limited to the Cannon Building and is not stemming from water service lines maintained by DC Water. AOC is investigating to determine the root cause.

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 6, 2016



What is being done to correct the Cannon Building situation and when will it be resolved?

In an abundance of caution, all Cannon drinking water sources and office -provided water filtration units were turned off the evening of June 28, 2016. Kitchen, bathroom and restroom sinks remain available for non -drinking use. Bottled water is being provided for all CHOB occupants beginning June 29, 2016 . AOC is investigating to determine the source of the elevated lead and will provide updates as additional information is available .

What do you mean by the terms “maintenance actions” or “appropriate actions”?

Maintenance actions include cleaning screens, commonly referred to as aerators, that are in fixtures and flushing of the plumbing system (i.e. running water through it to flush out particles that may be in the water lines). If maintenance actions do not resolve the issue , a more detailed engineering evaluation may be required that could result in fixture replacement.

Who may I speak to about other questions?

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA’s website at www.epa.gov/lead, or contact your health care provider. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has more information about lead in water at www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/tips/water.htm. And DC Water talks about understanding lead and water on its website at www.dewater.com/lead. The AOC will be issuing regular updates and providing many opportunities to meet face to face with our experts. You can send questions or comments to communications@ aoc.gov.

Briefings on Cannon Water Issues

July 6, 2016



TO: All House Office Building Occupants

WHEN/RSVP: **Friday, July 15th @ 2:00PM – 3:00PM**
[RSVP Here](#)

WHERE: Committee on Homeland Security Hearing Room
Room 311, CHOB

Presenters:

- ☐ The Honorable Stephen Ayers, Architect of the Capitol
- ☐ William Weidemeyer, Superintendent, House Office Buildings
- ☐ Susan Adams, Director, Safety, Fire and Environmental Programs, Architect of the Capitol

The briefing will provide you with information regarding the elevated lead samples reported last week and what steps are being taken to address the concerns and protect the building occupants.

Please note that you must bring your Congressional ID to attend.

Lead-in-Drinking Water Bulletin

June 2016



The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) implemented an extensive lead -in-drinking water sampling program in AOC -managed facilities in the mid-2000's, evaluating both primary sources (drinking fountains, water filtration units, kitchen sinks, beverage dispensers) and secondary sources (restroom/hand/utility sinks, etc.). Since 2005, overall and campus -wide, the results have been below criteria established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and indicate there has not been a lead-in-drinking water concern. On rare occasions, sampling indicates the need to temporarily remove a water source from service and perform maintenance. In those cases, the device is repaired or replaced, retested and then returned to service only after acceptable results are achieved. Recently elevated results were found in the Cannon House Office Building (CHOB). This situation is limited to the CHOB.

Whether at work or home, lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. EPA has established a maximum contaminant level goal¹ for lead at zero. Please read the following information from the EPA closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water – regardless of location.

Sources of Lead

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. The main sources of lead exposure are lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials. In addition, lead can be found in certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food and cosmetics. Other sources include exposure from certain hobbies (lead can be carried on clothing or shoes).

Health Effects of Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered Intelligence quotient (IQ) in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

For More Information

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead, or contact your health care provider. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has more information about lead in water at

Steps You Can Take to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water at Home

FLUSH YOUR TAP

Let the water run 15-30 seconds from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in a faucet has gone unused for several hours.



USE ONLY COLD WATER FOR COOKING AND DRINKING
Lead dissolves more easily into hot water.

DO NOT BOIL WATER TO REMOVE LEAD
Boiling water will not reduce lead.



DO NOT CONSUME WATER FROM RESTROOM FIXTURES
Standards restricting the amount of lead from plumbing components have only been in place since 1996.

USE FILTERED TAP WATER

Use filters certified to meet National Sanitation Foundation Standard 53 and routinely replace.



USE BOTTLED WATER

The steps above will reduce the lead concentrations in your drinking water. However, if you are still concerned, you may wish to use bottled water for drinking and cooking.

www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/tips/water.htm. And DC Water talks about understanding lead and water on its website at www.dewater.com/lead

¹ maximum level at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health would occur

To: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
From: eContact
Sent: Thur 7/7/2016 5:56:55 PM
Subject: FW: Cannon Water Situation Update - July 7, 2016
Invite - July 15.pdf

From: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: Thursday, July 7, 2016 1:56:51 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: Cannon Water Situation Update - July 7, 2016

Good afternoon,

Ex. 7 (f)

As a result of the Cannon water situation, the ice machines in Cannon were also turned off last week and will not be available for use until further notice. Ice is available for Cannon and Longworth occupants in the Rayburn House Office Building, Lobby 4, G2 level during the following hours:

- 9:00 AM – 10:00 AM
- 12:30 PM – 1:30 PM

We apologize for the inconvenience and are committed to working with you as we resolve the issue. For additional information, please contact the House Superintendent's Service Center at 202.225.4141.

For anyone who was unavailable to attend one of the briefings held to date, or for anyone with additional questions and concerns, we encourage you to join us at our next briefing on Friday, July 15. Please see the attached invitation for more information.

I would also like to remind you that to schedule a blood lead level testing appointment or for more information, please reach out to the Office of the Attending Physician's Occupational Health Division at 202-225-0611.

We will continue to post updated information on HouseNet. Questions and comments can be sent to communications@aoc.gov.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP
Architect of the Capitol

Briefings on Cannon Water Issues

July 7, 2016



TO: All House Office Building Occupants

WHEN/RSVP: **Friday, July 15th @ 2:00PM – 3:00PM**
RSVP Here to Alyssa Hinman

WHERE: Committee on Homeland Security Hearing Room
Room 311, CHOB

Presenters:

- ☐ The Honorable Stephen Ayers, Architect of the Capitol
- ☐ William Weidemeyer, Superintendent, House Office Buildings
- ☐ Susan Adams, Director, Safety, Fire and Environmental Programs, Architect of the Capitol

The briefing will provide you with information regarding the elevated lead samples reported last week and what steps are being taken to address the concerns and protect the building occupants.

Please note that you must bring your Congressional ID to attend.

To: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
From: eContact
Sent: Tue 7/5/2016 4:29:34 PM
Subject: FW: Daily Cannon Water Update – July 5, 2016
[Lead-in-Water.pdf](#)
[Invite - July 5.pdf](#)
[Drinking Water FAQ July 1 2016.pdf](#)

From: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: Tuesday, July 5, 2016 12:29:29 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: Daily Cannon Water Update – July 5, 2016

This is a message from the House Sergeant at Arms, sent on behalf of the Architect of the Capitol.

Good afternoon,

I would like to provide the latest information on the lead-in-water situation in the Cannon House Office Building. Our priorities remain to continue testing and to investigate the cause of elevated lead levels found in Cannon House Office Building.

The AOC will provide a daily message to the congressional community that will include the latest information along with a regularly updated FAQ. You will receive these through HSAA emergency notification system and you can also access them on HouseNet.

In addition, we invite you to join us for an in-person briefing held for Congressional staff. Upcoming briefings are scheduled as follows. We expect additional briefings to be scheduled in the future:

Wednesday, July 6th @ 10:00AM – 11:00AM
[RSVP Here](#)

Friday, July 15th @ 2:00PM – 3:00PM
[RSVP Here](#)

We will continue water testing this week and next. It will take two to three weeks to get results and we will provide test results when available. We are also working diligently on options to provide blood testing or blood testing reimbursements and will share additional information as soon as possible.

I am committed to providing regular updates and assuring that our staff is easily accessible to answer questions and provide accurate, up-to-date information. Questions and comments can be sent to communications@aoc.gov.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP
Architect of the Capitol

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 1, 2016



****UPDATED INFORMATION****

Who decided to shut off water?

The health and safety of the congressional community is the first responsibility for the Architect of the Capitol. When we started receiving elevated lead test results from Cannon House Office Building drinking fountains, the AOC made the independent, proactive decision to shut off the water.

I understand that the AOC is conducting additional testing. What is being done and will test results be shared?

The AOC has started to conduct proactive testing in all House Office Buildings, the Capitol and the Capitol Visitor Center. In addition, we will undertake testing of the water filtration units in the Cannon Building. Testing will take place through July and the results will be available in early August. The AOC will share the results of the tests with the congressional community.

How can I continue to be informed about this situation?

The AOC will be issuing regular updates and providing many opportunities to meet face to face with our experts. You can keep informed by emailing your contact information to communications@aac.gov.

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INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED

How do I know if I have been exposed to unhealthy levels of lead?

Blood can be sampled and tested for exposure to lead.

Will the Architect of the Capitol test my blood?

The AOC is working diligently on options to provide testing or testing reimbursements and expects to inform the Cannon Building occupants in the next few days.

What can I do to minimize my potential exposure to lead in drinking water?

Please see that attached Bulletin for information to help you reduce your risk of exposure to lead in drinking water.

What is lead?

Lead is a soft, blue-gray metal that is mined from the earth. Lead has been used for many industrial purposes for centuries. It was widely used in paint and gasoline in the U.S. until the 1970's. Lead does not break down over time. Lead is present in all parts of the environment, including inside homes.

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 1, 2016



How are people exposed to lead?

Unless you have an occupation that requires an exposure to lead, most people are exposed through lead -contaminated household dust or soil. Homes that were built before 1978 are likely to have paint that contains lead. If this paint is disturbed, rubbed, peels or chips, then people may come in contact with lead.

Some people may be exposed to lead through working with or near lead. Other routes of exposure might include:

- ☐ Eating or drinking water, food, or alcohol that contains lead.
- ☐ Using ceramic or other pottery that contains lead.
- ☐ Practicing religious and cultural rituals that include lead.
- ☐ Mouthing or swallowing other lead -containing products, including some imported jewelry.

Why was the water turned off to my water filtration unit?

The AOC does not have documentation on office -provided water filtration units to determine if the filters are certified to meet National Sanitation Foundation Standard 53 and routinely replaced as recommended by EPA. Therefore, in an abundance of caution, all have been turned off. All filtration devices attached to the building water supply should not be used for drinking. The AOC will be arranging for all water filtration devices to be tested in the near future.

What is the cause of the elevated lead levels in the Cannon House Office Building?

The Office of the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) is investigating the elevated lead levels to determine the cause. Updates will be provided as additional information is available.

How long have we known about elevated levels?

The most recent results, received the week of June 27, 2016, indicate lead levels in primary drinking water sources (e.g., drinking fountains) are slightly above the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard.

When were results received and what were they?

During the week of June 20, 2016, 26 primary drinking water source samples were drawn. On the afternoon of Monday, June 27, 2016, AOC received notification that three (3) primary drinking water source (drinking fountains) results exceeded 15 parts per billion (ppb). On the mornings of June 28, 2016 and June 29, 2016, AOC received additional elevated primary drinking water source results. Five (5) of 26 primary drinking water source samples were elevated. The specific results of the five (5) elevated tests were 17 ppb, 18 ppb, 20 ppb, 25 ppb and 56 ppb.

What is the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard that lead -in-drinking water is compared against?

The EPA standard that is applicable to the Cannon House Building drinking water system is for 90 percent of samples in a six -month period (Jan - Jun and Jul -Dec) to be below 15 ppb.

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 1, 2016



How often does AOC sample primary source drinking water? When was the last sampling and what were the results?

Cannon Building primary drinking water sources have been sampled annually since 2005. Sampling was last conducted in September 2015, during which the highest result was 9.12 ppb, below the EPA standard.

What sampling has been performed historically?

Over the last 11 years (2005 -2015), the AOC analyzed 363 Cannon Building primary drinking water source samples. Prior to this week, all samples were below 15 ppb with the exception of four: 1 in 2006 (41.8ppb), one in 2008 (33.3 ppb), and two in 2012 (19.9 and 28 ppb).

How do we know this is isolated to Cannon?

Since 2005, overall and campus-wide, the results have been acceptable, below criteria established by the EPA and indicate there has not been a lead-in-drinking water concern. On rare occasions, sampling indicates the need to temporarily remove a drinking fountain or sink from service and perform corrective maintenance. In those cases, the device is repaired or replaced, retested and then returned to service only after acceptable results are achieved.

Has anyone reported symptoms/sickness?

There are no current reports of sickness or symptoms linked to the Cannon Building.

Are there any precautions I need to take? What if I'm a nursing mother/pregnant?

There is no reason to believe that the elevated levels pose an immediate threat to building occupants and visitors. Consult with your physician for individual health care decisions.

Any impacts beyond drinking water (washing dishes, washing hands, washing mugs/coffee pots, brushing teeth)?

No, all of these activities can continue as water is not being ingested.

Is the water provided by DC Water the issue?

No. Some plumbing fixtures in the building are indicating elevated levels. This situation is limited to the Cannon Building and is not stemming from water service lines maintained by DC Water. AOC is investigating to determine the root cause.

What is being done to correct the Cannon Building situation and when will it be resolved?

In an abundance of caution, all Cannon drinking water sources and office-provided water filtration units were turned off the evening of June 28, 2016. Kitchen, bathroom and restroom sinks remain available for non-drinking use. Bottled water is being provided for all CHOB occupants beginning June 29, 2016. AOC is investigating to determine the source of the elevated lead and will provide updates as additional information is available.

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 1, 2016



What do you mean by the terms “maintenance actions” or “appropriate actions”?

Maintenance actions include cleaning screens, commonly referred to as aerators, that are in fixtures and flushing of the plumbing system (i.e. running water through it to flush out particles that may be in the water lines). If maintenance actions do not resolve the issue, a more detailed engineering evaluation may be required that could result in fixture replacement.

Who may I speak to about other questions?

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA’s website at www.epa.gov/lead, or contact your health care provider. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has more information about lead in water at www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/tips/water.htm. And DC Water talks about understanding lead and water on its website at www.dcwater.com/lead. You can also contact the AOC Superintendent’s office for more information.

Briefings on Cannon Water Issues

July 5, 2016



TO: All House Office Building Occupants

WHEN/RSVP: **Wednesday, July 6th @ 10:00AM – 11:00AM**
[RSVP Here](#)

Friday, July 15th @ 2:00PM – 3:00PM
[RSVP Here](#)

WHERE: Committee on Homeland Security Hearing Room
Room 311, CHOB

Presenters:

- ☐ The Honorable Stephen Ayers, Architect of the Capitol
- ☐ William Weidemeyer, Superintendent, House Office Buildings
- ☐ Susan Adams, Director, Safety, Fire and Environmental Programs, Architect of the Capitol

The briefings will provide you with information regarding the elevated lead samples reported this week and what steps are being taken to address the concerns and protect the building occupants.

Lead-in-Drinking Water Bulletin

June 2016



The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) implemented an extensive lead-in-drinking water sampling program in AOC-managed facilities in the mid-2000's, evaluating both primary sources (drinking fountains, water filtration units, kitchen sinks, beverage dispensers) and secondary sources (restroom/hand/utility sinks, etc.). Since 2005, overall and campus-wide, the results have been below criteria established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and indicate there has not been a lead-in-drinking water concern. On rare occasions, sampling indicates the need to temporarily remove a water source from service and perform maintenance. In those cases, the device is repaired or replaced, retested and then returned to service only after acceptable results are achieved. Recently elevated results were found in the Cannon House Office Building (CHOB). This situation is limited to the CHOB.

Whether at work or home, lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. EPA has established a maximum contaminant level goal¹ for lead at zero. Please read the following information from the EPA closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water – regardless of location.

Sources of Lead

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. The main sources of lead exposure are lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials. In addition, lead can be found in certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food and cosmetics. Other sources include exposure from certain hobbies (lead can be carried on clothing or shoes).

Health Effects of Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered Intelligence quotient (IQ) in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

For More Information

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Steps You Can Take to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water at Home

FLUSH YOUR TAP

Let the water run 15-30 seconds from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in a faucet has gone unused for several hours.



USE ONLY COLD WATER FOR COOKING AND DRINKING
Lead dissolves more easily into hot water.

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DO NOT CONSUME WATER FROM RESTROOM FIXTURES
Standards restricting the amount of lead from plumbing components have only been in place since 1996.

USE FILTERED TAP WATER

Use filters certified to meet National Sanitation Foundation Standard 53 and routinely replace.



USE BOTTLED WATER

The steps above will reduce the lead concentrations in your drinking water. However, if you are still concerned, you may wish to use bottled water for drinking and cooking.

www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/tips/water.htm. And DC Water talks about understanding lead and water on its website at www.dewater.com/lead

¹ maximum level at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health would occur

To: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
From: eContact
Sent: Tue 7/12/2016 8:54:00 PM
Subject: FW: House Water Update - July 12, 2016
[Invite - July 15.pdf](#)

From: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: Tuesday, July 12, 2016 4:53:56 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: House Water Update - July 12, 2016

This is a message from the House Sergeant at Arms on behalf of the Architect of the Capitol.

Good afternoon --

As reported yesterday, the Rayburn House Office Building results received to date showed that 99% of the devices sampled were below 15 parts per billion (ppb), the Environmental Protection Agency and AOC actionable level for lead-in-drinking water. The AOC performed maintenance action, and subsequent re-testing will occur, on the 1% of devices (two office restroom sinks) that were above 15 ppb (20 ppb and 30.7 ppb).

The remaining Rayburn Building results, and those of the accelerated annual sampling plan for all House Office Buildings, the Capitol and the Capitol Visitor Center, will be provided as soon as they are available. In addition, when all results for a building have been received, we will share a final, cumulative, building-specific report that reflects all samples.

Cannon House Office Building Update

Cannon Building water filtration device sampling is complete, and results will be shared with offices as they become available.

In the near future, you will notice additional signage in the Cannon Building's public restrooms. The purpose of this signage is to provide more detailed information for visitors to understand why water from restroom sinks should not be ingested.

It is important that we prioritize safety and take the time necessary to understand what happened in the Cannon Building and why. We have hired a team of expert consultants to assist and advise us. At this time, we do not have a specific time table for when the Cannon Building water issue will be resolved. We will provide bottled water for the foreseeable future as we fully investigate and determine the root cause of this issue. We regret the inconvenience this has caused and appreciate your continued patience.

To learn more about the Cannon water issues and the House Office Building results received to date, we encourage you to join us at our next briefing on Friday, July 15. Please see the attached invitation for more information.

Briefings on Cannon Water Issues

July 7, 2016



TO: All House Office Building Occupants

WHEN/RSVP: **Friday, July 15th @ 2:00PM – 3:00PM**
RSVP Here to Alyssa Hinman

WHERE: Committee on Homeland Security Hearing Room
Room 311, CHOB

Presenters:

- ☐ The Honorable Stephen Ayers, Architect of the Capitol
- ☐ William Weidemeyer, Superintendent, House Office Buildings
- ☐ Susan Adams, Director, Safety, Fire and Environmental Programs, Architect of the Capitol

The briefing will provide you with information regarding the elevated lead samples reported last week and what steps are being taken to address the concerns and protect the building occupants.

Please note that you must bring your Congressional ID to attend.

To: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
From: eContact
Sent: Wed 7/13/2016 9:39:30 PM
Subject: FW: House Water Update - July 13, 2016
[Invite - July 15.pdf](#)

From: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: Wednesday, July 13, 2016 5:39:26 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: House Water Update - July 13, 2016

Good Afternoon –

The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) recently accelerated our lead-in-water testing for AOC-managed buildings. We sampled primary and secondary water sources in the East and West House Underground Garages and the Ford House Office Building1. A primary water source is one where you are likely to obtain water for drinking. This includes drinking fountains and kitchen sinks. A secondary water source is typically not used for drinking and would include restroom sinks and utility sinks.

Samples were taken from common areas -- hallways and bathrooms -- as well as members' suites. The sample results are delivered to AOC over a period of several days. We carefully analyze the results throughout a building to determine the overall status of water in each facility.

The AOC utilizes an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard that requires action for any result greater than 15 parts per billion (ppb). Based on our historical 2006-2015 data, it is rare to have a reading above 15 ppb as we did in the Cannon House Office Building. However, when a result exceeds 15 ppb, we take immediate action. The specific action taken is determined based on each device in question. □□

Below are the test results received for the underground garages and partial results to date for the Ford House Office Building1. As shown below, all samples were below the EPA's action level of 15 ppb. The House Superintendent's Office will provide written results to the sampled offices.

A final, cumulative report that reflects all samples in the building will be shared when all results are received. Thank you for your patience throughout this process. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact communications@aoc.gov.

East Underground Garage

Total Number of Samples Taken: 4 □
Number of Results Received to Date: 4□
Number of Pending Results: 0□
Number of Results Less Than or Equal to 15 ppb: 4
Number of Results Above 15 ppb* (Actionable): 0

West Underground Garage □□

Total Number of Samples Taken: 20 ☐
Number of Results Received to Date: 20 ☐
Number of Pending Results: 0 ☐
Number of Results Less Than or Equal to 15 ppb: 20
Number of Results Above 15 ppb (Actionable): 0

Ford House Office Building1
Total Number of Samples Taken: 22 ☐
Number of Results Received to Date: 22
Number of Pending Samples Remaining to be Taken: 12
Number of Results Less Than or Equal to 15 ppb: 22
Number of Results Above 15 ppb (Actionable): 0

Ex. 7(f)

To learn more, join us at our next briefing on Friday, July 15. Please see the attached invitation for more information. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact communications@aoc.gov.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP
Architect of the Capitol

Briefings on Cannon Water Issues

July 7, 2016



TO: All House Office Building Occupants

WHEN/RSVP: **Friday, July 15th @ 2:00PM – 3:00PM**
RSVP Here to Alyssa Hinman

WHERE: Committee on Homeland Security Hearing Room
Room 311, CHOB

Presenters:

- ☐ The Honorable Stephen Ayers, Architect of the Capitol
- ☐ William Weidemeyer, Superintendent, House Office Buildings
- ☐ Susan Adams, Director, Safety, Fire and Environmental Programs, Architect of the Capitol

The briefing will provide you with information regarding the elevated lead samples reported last week and what steps are being taken to address the concerns and protect the building occupants.

Please note that you must bring your Congressional ID to attend.

To: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
From: eContact
Sent: Fri 7/1/2016 8:26:04 PM
Subject: FW: Update Cannon Water Situation
[Lead-in-Water.pdf](#)
[Drinking Water FAQ July 1 2016.pdf](#)

From: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: Friday, July 1, 2016 4:25:53 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: Update Cannon Water Situation

This is a message from the House Sergeant at Arms, on behalf of the Architect of the Capitol.

Good evening,

Today the Architect's office held three informational briefings on the water situation in Cannon for Congressional staff with offices in the Cannon House Office Building. We had a positive exchange of information and question & answer portion. For anyone who was unavailable to attend today, or who wishes to be briefed in the future, we will offer more opportunities for informational briefings next week and in weeks to come. A formal announcement on the upcoming briefing details is forthcoming.

In response to several questions we received today and since our last update, we have updated our FAQ (attached). We will continue to post updated information on HouseNet. We are committed to providing regular updates and to making our staff easily accessible to answer questions and provide accurate, up-to-date information. Questions and comments can be sent to communications@aoc.gov.

Wishing you all a Happy Independence Day

Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP
Architect of the Capitol

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 1, 2016



****UPDATED INFORMATION****

Who decided to shut off water?

The health and safety of the congressional community is the first responsibility for the Architect of the Capitol. When we started receiving elevated lead test results from Cannon House Office Building drinking fountains, the AOC made the independent, proactive decision to shut off the water.

I understand that the AOC is conducting additional testing . What is being done and will test results be shared?

The AOC has started to conduct proactive testing in all House Office Buildings, the Capitol and the Capitol Visitor Center. In addition, we will undertake testing of the water filtration units in the Cannon Building. Testing will take place through July and the results will be available in early August . The AOC will share the results of the tests with the congressional community.

How can I continue to be informed about this situation?

The AOC will be issuing regular updates and providing many opportunities to meet face to face with our experts. You can keep informed by emailing your contact information to communications@aac.gov

=====

INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED

How do I know if I have been exposed to unhealthy levels of lead?

Blood can be sampled and tested for exposure to lead.

Will the Architect of the Capitol test my blood?

The AOC is working diligently on options to provide testing or testing reimbursements and expects to inform the Cannon Building occupants in the next few days.

What can I do to minimize my potential exposure to lead in drinking water?

Please see that attached Bulletin for information to help you reduce your risk of exposure to lead in drinking water.

What is lead?

Lead is a soft, blue-gray metal that is mined from the earth. Lead has been used for many industrial purposes for centuries. It was widely used in paint and gasoline in the U.S. until the 1970's. Lead does not break down over time. Lead is present in all parts of the environment, including inside homes.

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 1, 2016



How are people exposed to lead?

Unless you have an occupation that requires an exposure to lead, most people are exposed through lead -contaminated household dust or soil. Homes that were built before 1978 are likely to have paint that contains lead. If this paint is disturbed, rubbed, peels or chips, then people may come in contact with lead.

Some people may be exposed to lead through working with or near lead. Other routes of exposure might include:

- ☐ Eating or drinking water, food, or alcohol that contains lead.
- ☐ Using ceramic or other pottery that contains lead.
- ☐ Practicing religious and cultural rituals that include lead.
- ☐ Mouthing or swallowing other lead -containing products, including some imported jewelry.

Why was the water turned off to my water filtration unit?

The AOC does not have documentation on office -provided water filtration units to determine if the filters are certified to meet National Sanitation Foundation Standard 53 and routinely replaced as recommended by EPA. Therefore, in an abundance of caution, all have been turned off. All filtration devices attached to the building water supply should not be used for drinking. The AOC will be arranging for all water filtration devices to be tested in the near future.

What is the cause of the elevated lead levels in the Cannon House Office Building?

The Office of the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) is investigating the elevated lead levels to determine the cause. Updates will be provided as additional information is available.

How long have we known about elevated levels?

The most recent results, received the week of June 27, 2016, indicate lead levels in primary drinking water sources (e.g., drinking fountains) are slightly above the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard.

When were results received and what were they?

During the week of June 20, 2016, 26 primary drinking water source samples were drawn. On the afternoon of Monday, June 27, 2016, AOC received notification that three (3) primary drinking water source (drinking fountains) results exceeded 15 parts per billion (ppb). On the mornings of June 28, 2016 and June 29, 2016, AOC received additional elevated primary drinking water source results. Five (5) of 26 primary drinking water source samples were elevated. The specific results of the five (5) elevated tests were 17 ppb, 18 ppb, 20 ppb, 25 ppb and 56 ppb.

What is the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard that lead -in-drinking water is compared against?

The EPA standard that is applicable to the Cannon House Building drinking water system is for 90 percent of samples in a six -month period (Jan - Jun and Jul -Dec) to be below 15 ppb.

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 1, 2016



How often does AOC sample primary source drinking water? When was the last sampling and what were the results?

Cannon Building primary drinking water sources have been sampled annually since 2005. Sampling was last conducted in September 2015, during which the highest result was 9.12 ppb, below the EPA standard.

What sampling has been performed historically?

Over the last 11 years (2005 -2015), the AOC analyzed 363 Cannon Building primary drinking water source samples. Prior to this week, all samples were below 15 ppb with the exception of four: 1 in 2006 (41.8ppb), one in 2008 (33.3 ppb), and two in 2012 (19.9 and 28 ppb).

How do we know this is isolated to Cannon?

Since 2005, overall and campus-wide, the results have been acceptable, below criteria established by the EPA and indicate there has not been a lead-in-drinking water concern. On rare occasions, sampling indicates the need to temporarily remove a drinking fountain or sink from service and perform corrective maintenance. In those cases, the device is repaired or replaced, retested and then returned to service only after acceptable results are achieved.

Has anyone reported symptoms/sickness?

There are no current reports of sickness or symptoms linked to the Cannon Building.

Are there any precautions I need to take? What if I'm a nursing mother/pregnant?

There is no reason to believe that the elevated levels pose an immediate threat to building occupants and visitors. Consult with your physician for individual health care decisions.

Any impacts beyond drinking water (washing dishes, washing hands, washing mugs/coffee pots, brushing teeth)?

No, all of these activities can continue as water is not being ingested.

Is the water provided by DC Water the issue?

No. Some plumbing fixtures in the building are indicating elevated levels. This situation is limited to the Cannon Building and is not stemming from water service lines maintained by DC Water. AOC is investigating to determine the root cause.

What is being done to correct the Cannon Building situation and when will it be resolved?

In an abundance of caution, all Cannon drinking water sources and office-provided water filtration units were turned off the evening of June 28, 2016. Kitchen, bathroom and restroom sinks remain available for non-drinking use. Bottled water is being provided for all CHOB occupants beginning June 29, 2016. AOC is investigating to determine the source of the elevated lead and will provide updates as additional information is available.

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 1, 2016



What do you mean by the terms “maintenance actions” or “appropriate actions”?

Maintenance actions include cleaning screens, commonly referred to as aerators, that are in fixtures and flushing of the plumbing system (i.e. running water through it to flush out particles that may be in the water lines). If maintenance actions do not resolve the issue, a more detailed engineering evaluation may be required that could result in fixture replacement.

Who may I speak to about other questions?

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA’s website at www.epa.gov/lead, or contact your health care provider. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has more information about lead in water at www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/tips/water.htm. And DC Water talks about understanding lead and water on its website at www.dewater.com/lead. You can also contact the AOC Superintendent’s office for more information.

Lead-in-Drinking Water Bulletin

June 2016



The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) implemented an extensive lead-in-drinking water sampling program in AOC-managed facilities in the mid-2000's, evaluating both primary sources (drinking fountains, water filtration units, kitchen sinks, beverage dispensers) and secondary sources (restroom/hand/utility sinks, etc.). Since 2005, overall and campus-wide, the results have been below criteria established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and indicate there has not been a lead-in-drinking water concern. On rare occasions, sampling indicates the need to temporarily remove a water source from service and perform maintenance. In those cases, the device is repaired or replaced, retested and then returned to service only after acceptable results are achieved. Recently elevated results were found in the Cannon House Office Building (CHOB). This situation is limited to the CHOB.

Whether at work or home, lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. EPA has established a maximum contaminant level goal¹ for lead at zero. Please read the following information from the EPA closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water – regardless of location.

Sources of Lead

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. The main sources of lead exposure are lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials. In addition, lead can be found in certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food and cosmetics. Other sources include exposure from certain hobbies (lead can be carried on clothing or shoes).

Health Effects of Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered Intelligence quotient (IQ) in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

For More Information

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead, or contact your health care provider. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has more information about lead in water at

Steps You Can Take to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water at Home

FLUSH YOUR TAP

Let the water run 15-30 seconds from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in a faucet has gone unused for several hours.



USE ONLY COLD WATER FOR COOKING AND DRINKING
Lead dissolves more easily into hot water.

DO NOT BOIL WATER TO REMOVE LEAD
Boiling water will not reduce lead.



DO NOT CONSUME WATER FROM RESTROOM FIXTURES
Standards restricting the amount of lead from plumbing components have only been in place since 1996.

USE FILTERED TAP WATER

Use filters certified to meet National Sanitation Foundation Standard 53 and routinely replace.



USE BOTTLED WATER

The steps above will reduce the lead concentrations in your drinking water. However, if you are still concerned, you may wish to use bottled water for drinking and cooking.

www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/tips/water.htm. And DC Water talks about understanding lead and water on its website at www.dewater.com/lead

¹ maximum level at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health would occur

To: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
From: eContact
Sent: Fri 7/8/2016 6:49:50 PM
Subject: FW: Water Update - July 8, 2016

From: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: Friday, July 8, 2016 2:49:49 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: Water Update - July 8, 2016

Good afternoon,

As you know, we are accelerating our lead-in-water testing for AOC-managed buildings. We expect to start receiving results for the Longworth, Rayburn and Ford House Office Buildings very soon, and I want to tell you a little more about what to expect in the next few days and weeks as we go through this process.

To perform the test, we randomly sample a building's primary and secondary water sources. A primary drinking water source is one where you are likely to obtain water for drinking. This includes drinking fountains and kitchen sinks. A secondary water source would include restroom sinks and utility sinks.

The water from a sampled device is tested twice. Each test is called a draw. The "first draw" sample captures water that immediately comes out when a tap or fountain is first opened after sitting idle for 8 to 18 hours. The "second draw" captures water taken after a tap or fountain is run for 30 seconds.

Samples are taken from common areas -- hallways and bathrooms -- as well as members' suites. The sample results are delivered to AOC over a period of several days. We carefully analyze the results throughout a building to determine the overall status of water in each facility.

Based on our historical 2006-2015 data, it is rare to have a reading above 15 parts per billion (ppb) as we did in the Cannon House Office Building. However, if even one result is over the EPA and AOC standard of 15 ppb, we will take immediate action.

Final results that reflect all of our samples in a building will be shared through this email alert system and hard copies of my message will be hand-delivered to individual offices.

Thank you for your patience throughout this process. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact communications@aoc.gov.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP
Architect of the Capitol

To: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
From: eContact
Sent: Mon 7/11/2016 7:17:36 PM
Subject: FW: Water Update - July 11, 2016

From: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: Monday, July 11, 2016 3:17:34 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: Water Update - July 11, 2016

Good Afternoon –

The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) recently accelerated our lead-in-water testing for AOC-managed buildings, beginning with the Rayburn House Office Building. We sampled 20 percent of the primary and 2 percent of the secondary water sources in the Rayburn House Office Building. A primary water source is one where you are likely to obtain water for drinking. This includes drinking fountains and kitchen sinks. A secondary water source is typically not used for drinking and would include restroom sinks and utility sinks.

Samples were taken from common areas -- hallways and bathrooms -- as well as members' suites. The sample results are delivered to AOC over a period of several days. We carefully analyze the results throughout a building to determine the overall status of water in each facility.

The AOC utilizes an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard that an acceptable result is equal to or below 15 parts per billion (ppb). Based on our historical 2006-2015 data, it is rare to have a reading above 15 ppb as we did in the Cannon House Office Building. However, if even one result is over the standard of 15 ppb, we will take immediate action. The specific action taken is determined based on each device in question.

Below are the partial test results received to date for the Rayburn House Office Building. As shown below, 99% of samples passed, two office restroom sinks were above the EPA standard of 15 ppb (20 ppb and 30.7 ppb). The House Superintendent's Office notified these two offices on Friday, July 8, placed signage and will take maintenance action on the sinks. Today the House Superintendent's Office will provide specific passing results to the remainder of the sampled offices. A final, cumulative report that reflects all samples in the building will be shared when all results are received. Thank you for your patience throughout this process. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact communications@aoc.gov.

Rayburn House Office Building – Partial Test Results, July 11, 2016

Primary and Secondary Water Sources

- Total Number of Samples Taken: 186
- Number of Results Received to Date: 178
- Number of Pending Results: 8
- Number of Results Less Than or Equal to 15 ppb (Acceptable): 176 (99 %)
- Number of Results Above 15 ppb* (Actionable): 2 (1 %)

o Actionable readings*: 20 ppb, 30.7 ppb (restroom sinks)

*Actionable results located in individual offices. Offices have been informed and immediate action was taken.

We encourage you to share this communication with anyone who drinks or uses water in your building, including those who may not receive this notice directly.

To: Gray, Wendy[Gray.Wendy@epa.gov]
From: Deskins, Sherry
Sent: Wed 7/13/2016 1:28:10 PM
Subject: FW: AOC 3T question

Wendy

Will call in a minute to discuss....

From: Adams, Susan
Sent: Wednesday, July 13, 2016 9:25 AM
To: Deskins, Sherry <cdeskins@aoc.gov>; Gayne, Andrew F. <agayne@aoc.gov>
Subject: RE: AOC 3T question

If the device has a history of results below EPA action levels and the filter is installed as additional level of protection to provide AOC Ex. 7(f) a greater confidence that the lead level in the water dispensed is as low as possible, ...

Does the answer change if the device has a history of results below the detection level?

what's the answer...

From: Deskins, Sherry
Sent: Wednesday, July 13, 2016 8:52 AM
To: Adams, Susan <sadams@aoc.gov>
Subject: FW: AOC 3T question

Let's discuss at our 9am meeting

From: Gray, Wendy [<mailto:Gray.Wendy@epa.gov>]
Sent: Wednesday, July 13, 2016 8:49 AM
To: Deskins, Sherry <cdeskins@aoc.gov>
Cc: Gayne, Andrew F. <agayne@aoc.gov>
Subject: FW: AOC 3T question

See below. Let me know if you have any questions. Thanks!

Wendy Gray, P.E.
Environmental Engineer
US EPA Region III
Drinking Water Branch
1650 Arch Street (3WP21)
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Office: (215) 814-5673

Cell: (267) 216-6521
Fax: (215) 814-2302
Gray.Wendy@EPA.gov

From: Rizzo, George
Sent: Wednesday, July 13, 2016 8:42 AM
To: Gray, Wendy <Gray.Wendy@epa.gov>; Donahue, Lisa <Donahue.Lisa@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: AOC 3T question

Wendy,

I agree with your recommendation as long as it applies only to non-LCR compliance samples, which should be moot as I don't think that there are AOC buildings that are being considered as regulated PWSs.

George

From: Gray, Wendy
Sent: Wednesday, July 13, 2016 8:14 AM
To: Donahue, Lisa <Donahue.Lisa@epa.gov>; Rizzo, George <Rizzo.George@epa.gov>
Subject: AOC 3T question

Good morning,

I just received the following 3T sampling question from AOC.

If a device has a filter on it, do you sample with the filter on or off?

Here is my thought on it... Do you agree?

“Normally during initial sampling the device would be sampled with the filter off.

If the intent is for the water filtration device (NSF53) to be part of the permanent remedy, then sampling after the device can be performed as “Follow-up” sampling”

Let me know if there is anything else that I’m missing.

Thanks!

Wendy

To: Gray, Wendy[Gray.Wendy@epa.gov]
Cc: Gayne, Andrew F.[agayne@aoc.gov]
From: Deskins, Sherry
Sent: Wed 7/13/2016 11:42:02 AM
Subject: questions on sampling protocol

Wendy

I have a question on sampling protocol for 3Ts.

If a device has a filter on it, do you sample with the filter on or off?

If you have a minute this morning, I would like to discuss with you.

Thanks

Sherry

Sherry Deskins

Environmental Division

Phone 202.226.6272
Cell 202.302.2164
cdeskings@aoc.gov

**Architect of the Capitol
Environmental Division**

AOC Safety, Fire, and Environmental Programs
Ford House Office Building, Room H2-555
Washington, DC 20515
www.aoc.gov

To: Gray, Wendy[Gray.Wendy@epa.gov]
Cc: cdeskins@aoc.gov[cdeskins@aoc.gov]
From: Adams, Susan
Sent: Fri 7/8/2016 8:30:24 PM
Subject: RE: Congressional ltr copying EPA Administrator
Response to Rep. Lieu 7.8.16.pdf

Hi Wendy, attached is AOC's response to Congressman Lieu for your information. Have a nice weekend. Sue

From: Adams, Susan
Sent: Friday, July 1, 2016 4:39 PM
To: 'Gray, Wendy (Gray.Wendy@epa.gov)' <Gray.Wendy@epa.gov>
Subject: Congressional ltr copying EPA Administrator

Hi Wendy, wanted to give you a heads up on a letter we received today from Congressman Lieu on which the EPA Administrator is copied.

I know Sherry has been in contact and sending you our FAQ updates.

Today, we held 3 briefings for Cannon House Office Building Congressional staff today- about 60 attendees. The briefings and Q&A went very well, received much positive feedback. People seem to be realizing we acted in an abundance of caution.

Congress has been out of session this week and returns Tuesday so we expect more requests for briefings/information.

Sherry is on leave on Tuesday. Please let me know if you require any information or assistance in her absence.

Have a happy and safe Independence day holiday.

Sue

People first, safety always!

Susan P. Adams

Director, Safety, Fire and Environmental Programs

Architect of the Capitol

202.226.0630 (w) 202.329.6442 (m)



Architect of the Capitol
U.S. Capitol, Room SB-16
Washington, DC 20515
202.228.1793
www.aoc.gov

July 8, 2016

The Honorable Ted W. Lieu
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Lieu:

Thank you for your letter regarding recent tests that revealed five of twenty-six samples showing an elevated lead level in the drinking fountain water of the Cannon House Office Building. I understand your concern over the abruptness of my decision to turn off the primary drinking water sources but please rest assured that I only did so out of an abundance of caution.

I apologize that the information that immediately followed raised more questions than we had satisfactory answers for. I am committed to providing regular updates and assuring that our staff is easily accessible to answer questions and provide accurate, up-to-date information. To answer your specific questions:

1. *Which drinking water fountains in Cannon have been found to have elevated lead poisoning?*

Twenty-six drinking fountains throughout the building were sampled and tested. The location of the five elevated samples are:

- 1st floor, east side, across from 121 (25 ppb)
- 2nd floor north side (Independence Ave), west end of corridor (56 ppb)
- 4th floor, south side, east end of corridor (17 ppb)
- 5th floor, north side next to 5J (20 ppb)
- Basement, west corridor near public restrooms (18 ppb)

2. *Why has the water in Cannon not been tested for lead since September?*

In the mid 2000's and in response to elevated lead levels in drinking water across the District of Columbia, AOC voluntarily adopted an annual lead in drinking water sampling program. The AOC contracts for sampling with the Federal Occupational Health, a component of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Sampling and analysis are conducted in accordance with the EPA's 3Ts (training, testing, telling) for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water in Schools technical guidance document. Water is typically tested for lead in the late summer when incoming water temperatures are warmest and the potential to detect lead levels is higher.

3. *Who is in charge of testing the water?*

The AOC has the authority to test the buildings within our jurisdiction on an annual basis.

4. *Will you be providing lead poisoning tests for everyone in the Cannon House Office Building who has potentially been exposed?*

Starting July 6, 2016, blood lead level testing is available to House members and staff, at no cost to the individual or office. Testing will take place in the Office of the Attending Physician's Rayburn Health Unit (B-344). Results will be confidentially provided directly to the individuals who elect to be tested. To schedule an appointment or for more information, please reach out to the Office of the Attending Physician's Occupational Health Division at 202.225.0611.

5. *You said that the drinking water stations had been turned off, however, the drinking water is still running in my office. When will you shut this off?*

We appreciate that the staff in attendance at the 10:00 a.m. briefing on Friday, July 1 notified us of this, and we immediately had staff go to your office to confirm the water filtration device valve was closed.

6. *The signs placed on the water fountain and in the bathroom simply say "Do Not Drink the Water." The signs do not, however, say that this is due to lead poisoning, potentially leading to confusion and risk for visiting constituents. Will you update the signs to provide information about lead poisoning?*

The water supply to hallway drinking water fountains has been taken out of service. We are considering additional signage for restrooms for clarity.

7. *The signs do not say there is any risk in washing our hands in the bathroom. What if someone has a cut or open wound? Will you provide more details about what is safe and not safe in regards to the lead tainted water?*

Washing dishes, washing hands, washing mugs/coffee pots and brushing teeth can all continue as water is not being ingested.

8. *Are other House and Senate office buildings at risk?*

The AOC has no reason to suspect any other building systems are at risk based on eleven years of test results. However, out of an abundance of caution, AOC is proceeding with our annual sampling plan for all congressional buildings at an accelerated pace.

We will continue water testing this week and next. It will take two to three weeks to get results, and we will provide test results when available.

9. *Will Cannon consider replacing all of its lead pipes?*

As part of the Cannon Renewal project, all piping is to be replaced.

10. *When will this be resolved?*

The AOC continues to investigate the cause of these anomalous test results. At this time, we do not have a specific time table for when this will be resolved. It is important that we prioritize safety and take the time necessary to understand what happened and why. We are in the process of hiring a team of expert consultants to assist and advise us. We anticipate it will take several months to fully investigate and determine the root cause of this issue. We regret the inconvenience this has caused and appreciate your continued patience.

As additional information becomes available, the AOC will provide regular updates to the congressional community that will include the latest information. You will receive these updates through the House Sergeant at Arms emergency notification system and you can also access them on HouseNet (<https://housenct.house.gov/>).

The safety and security of those who work in and visit the Capitol campus remains my top priority.

Sincerely,



Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP
Architect of the Capitol

Doc. No. 160705-02-03

To: Gray, Wendy[Gray.Wendy@epa.gov]
Cc: Gayne, Andrew F.[agayne@aoc.gov]
From: Deskins, Sherry
Sent: Thur 7/14/2016 9:43:49 PM
Subject: FW: Water Update - July 13, 2016
[Invite - July 15.pdf](#)

Daily update

From: eContact
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2016 5:43 PM
To: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Subject: FW: Water Update - July 13, 2016

From: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2016 5:43:22 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: Water Update - July 13, 2016

Good Afternoon -

As reported yesterday, results for the East and West House Underground Garages and the Ford House Office Building Ex. 7(f) Ex. 7(f) showed that 100% of the devices sampled were below 15 parts per billion (ppb), the Environmental Protection Agency and AOC actionable level for lead-in-drinking water. The House Superintendent's Office will provide specific passing results to the sampled offices. A final, cumulative report that reflects all samples in the buildings will be shared when all results are received.

To learn more, join us at our next briefing on Friday, July 15. Please see the attached invitation for more information. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact communications@aoc.gov.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact communications@aoc.gov.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP
Architect of the Capitol

Briefings on Cannon Water Issues

July 7, 2016



TO: All House Office Building Occupants

WHEN/RSVP: **Friday, July 15th @ 2:00PM – 3:00PM**
RSVP Here to Alyssa Hinman

WHERE: Committee on Homeland Security Hearing Room
Room 311, CHOB

Presenters:

- ☐ The Honorable Stephen Ayers, Architect of the Capitol
- ☐ William Weidemeyer, Superintendent, House Office Buildings
- ☐ Susan Adams, Director, Safety, Fire and Environmental Programs, Architect of the Capitol

The briefing will provide you with information regarding the elevated lead samples reported last week and what steps are being taken to address the concerns and protect the building occupants.

Please note that you must bring your Congressional ID to attend.

To: Deskins, Sherry[cdeskins@aoc.gov]
From: Gray, Wendy
Sent: Tue 7/19/2016 4:31:13 PM
Subject: RE: Water Update - July 18, 2016

Sherry,

The update attachment was an invite. If you were intending a different attachment, please forward. Thanks!

Wendy Gray, P.E.
Environmental Engineer
US EPA Region III
Drinking Water Branch
1650 Arch Street (3WP21)
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Office: (215) 814-5673

Cell: (267) 216-6521
Fax: (215) 814-2302
Gray.Wendy@EPA.gov

From: Deskins, Sherry [mailto:cdeskins@aoc.gov]
Sent: Monday, July 18, 2016 4:09 PM
To: Gray, Wendy <Gray.Wendy@epa.gov>
Subject: FW: Water Update - July 18, 2016

Daily update

From: eContact
Sent: Monday, July 18, 2016 3:11 PM
To: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Subject: FW: Water Update - July 18, 2016

From: [REDACTED] Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Sent: Monday, July 18, 2016 3:10:44 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)

Subject: Water Update - July 18, 2016

Good Afternoon -

As reported last week, the House Superintendent's Office began the transition from bottled water to five-gallon jugs & dispensers for Cannon Building occupants. The initial delivery of dispensers is being placed in public spaces, with delivery to member and committee offices to follow as additional deliveries are received. Bottled water will be available at drinking fountain locations and the basement vending area until the transition to dispensers is complete.

The outstanding House Office Buildings test results, as well as those for the Capitol and the Capitol Visitor Center will be provided as soon as they are available. Upon completion we will share a final, cumulative report reflecting all sampling.

To learn more about the Cannon water issues and the House Office Building results received to date, we encourage you to join us at our next briefing on Friday, July 22. Please see the attached invitation for more information. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact communications@aoc.gov.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP
Architect of the Capitol

To: Deskins, Sherry[cdeskins@aoc.gov]
Cc: Gayne, Andrew F.[agayne@aoc.gov]
From: Gray, Wendy
Sent: Wed 7/13/2016 1:54:37 PM
Subject: RE: AOC 3T question

Sherry,

If there is a filter in place and you are performing sampling under the 3T program, you would collect the sample after the filter. Sampling and handling of the filter should be representative of routine consumption of the water.

In the last email, I had answered as if the filter was added intentionally as a remedy due to a high lead initial 3T result.

Let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks

Wendy Gray, P.E.
Environmental Engineer
US EPA Region III
Drinking Water Branch
1650 Arch Street (3WP21)
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Office: (215) 814-5673

Cell: (267) 216-6521
Fax: (215) 814-2302
Gray.Wendy@EPA.gov

From: Deskins, Sherry [mailto:cdeskins@aoc.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, July 13, 2016 9:28 AM
To: Gray, Wendy <Gray.Wendy@epa.gov>

Subject: FW: AOC 3T question

Wendy

Will call in a minute to discuss....

From: Adams, Susan

Sent: Wednesday, July 13, 2016 9:25 AM

To: Deskins, Sherry <cdeskins@aoc.gov>; Gayne, Andrew F. <agayne@aoc.gov>

Subject: RE: AOC 3T question

If the device has a history of results below EPA action levels and the filter is installed as additional level of protection to provide AOC Ex. 7(f) a greater confidence that the lead level in the water dispensed is as low as possible, ...

Does the answer change if the device has a history of results below the detection level?

what's the answer...

From: Deskins, Sherry

Sent: Wednesday, July 13, 2016 8:52 AM

To: Adams, Susan <sadams@aoc.gov>

Subject: FW: AOC 3T question

Let's discuss at our 9am meeting

From: Gray, Wendy [<mailto:Gray.Wendy@epa.gov>]
Sent: Wednesday, July 13, 2016 8:49 AM
To: Deskins, Sherry <cdeskings@aoc.gov>
Cc: Gayne, Andrew F. <agayne@aoc.gov>
Subject: FW: AOC 3T question

See below. Let me know if you have any questions. Thanks!

Wendy Gray, P.E.
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Cell: (267) 216-6521
Fax: (215) 814-2302
Gray.Wendy@EPA.gov

From: Rizzo, George
Sent: Wednesday, July 13, 2016 8:42 AM
To: Gray, Wendy <Gray.Wendy@epa.gov>; Donahue, Lisa <Donahue.Lisa@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: AOC 3T question

Wendy,

I agree with your recommendation as long as it applies only to non-LCR compliance samples, which should be moot as I don't think that there are AOC buildings that are being considered as regulated PWSs.

George

From: Gray, Wendy

Sent: Wednesday, July 13, 2016 8:14 AM

To: Donahue, Lisa <Donahue.Lisa@epa.gov>; Rizzo, George <Rizzo.George@epa.gov>

Subject: AOC 3T question

Good morning,

I just received the following 3T sampling question from AOC.

If a device has a filter on it, do you sample with the filter on or off?

Here is my thought on it... Do you agree?

“Normally during initial sampling the device would be sampled with the filter off.

If the intent is for the water filtration device (NSF53) to be part of the permanent remedy, then sampling after the device can be performed as “Follow-up” sampling”

Let me know if there is anything else that I’m missing.

Thanks!

Wendy

To: cdeskins@aoc.gov[cdeskins@aoc.gov]
Cc: Gayne, Andrew F.[agayne@aoc.gov]
From: Gray, Wendy
Sent: Wed 7/13/2016 1:22:55 PM
Subject: RE: AOC 3T question

Give me a call, if you can catch me before 10. Thanks!

Wendy Gray, P.E.
Environmental Engineer
US EPA Region III
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Let me know if there is anything else that I’m missing.

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Wendy

To: cdeskins@aoc.gov[cdeskins@aoc.gov]
Cc: Gayne, Andrew F.[agayne@aoc.gov]
From: Gray, Wendy
Sent: Wed 7/13/2016 12:49:26 PM
Subject: FW: AOC 3T question

See below. Let me know if you have any questions. Thanks!

Wendy Gray, P.E.
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If the intent is for the water filtration device (NSF53) to be part of the permanent remedy, then sampling after the device can be performed as “Follow-up” sampling”

Let me know if there is anything else that I’m missing.

Thanks!

Wendy

From: Deskins, Sherry
To: Gray, Wendy
Cc: Gayne, Andrew F.
Subject: FW: Blood Lead Level Testing Available Starting TOMORROW, July 6
Date: Tuesday, July 05, 2016 5:37:47 PM

Wendy

FYI

Sherry

From: eContact
Sent: Tuesday, July 05, 2016 5:36 PM
To: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Subject: FW: Blood Lead Level Testing Available Starting TOMORROW, July 6

From: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Sent: Tuesday, July 5, 2016 5:36:04 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada)
Subject: Blood Lead Level Testing Available Starting TOMORROW, July 6

This is a message from the House Sergeant at Arms, sent on behalf of the Architect of the Capitol.

Good Afternoon,

I am pleased to report that starting tomorrow, July 6, 2016, blood lead level testing will be available to House Members and Staff, with a valid congressional badge, at no cost to the individual or office. Testing will take place in the Office of Attending Physician's Rayburn Unit (B-344). Results will be provided directly to and confidentially with the individuals who elect to be tested.

To set up an appointment or for more information, please reach out to the Office of the Attending Physician's Occupational Health Division at 202-225-0611. All other questions or comments related to the lead-in-water issue can be sent to communications@aoc.gov.

Sincerely,

Stephen T. Ayers, FAIA, LEED AP
Architect of the Capitol

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 6, 2016



****UPDATED INFORMATION****

What is the difference between a primary and secondary drinking water source?

A primary drinking water source is one where you are likely to obtain water for drinking. This includes drinking fountains and kitchen sinks. A secondary water source would include restroom sinks and utility sinks.

What is the difference between a drinking fountain and a water filtration device?

Drinking fountains are provided by the AOC and are found in hallways. Water filtration devices are provided by and located in individual offices. Water filtration devices are connected to the building water supply.

Where were the 5 elevated samples in the Cannon House Office Building located?

In June, 2016, 26 hallway drinking fountains throughout the building were sampled and tested. The locations of the 5 elevated samples are:

- 1st floor east side, across from 121 (25 ppb),
- 2nd floor north side (Independence Ave), west end of corridor (56 ppb)
- 4th floor, south side, east end of corridor (17 ppb)
- 5th floor north side next to 5J (20 ppb)
- Basement west corridor near public restrooms (18 ppb)

Are these levels high enough to cause health problems?

While there is no reason to believe that these elevated levels pose an immediate threat to building occupants and visitors, you should consult with your physician for individual health care questions and decisions.

Will the Architect of the Capitol test my blood?

Starting July 6, 2016, blood lead level testing will be available to House Members and Staff, with a valid congressional badge, at no cost to the individual or office. Testing will take place in the Office of Attending Physician's Rayburn Unit (B-344). Results will be provided directly to and confidentially with the individuals who elect to be tested.

To schedule an appointment or for more information, please reach out to the Office of the Attending Physician's Occupational Health Division at 202-225-0611. All other questions or comments related to the lead-in-water issue can be sent to communications@aoc.gov.

Is the Cannon Renewal the cause of the elevated levels?

We do not have sufficient data to make a determination at this time. Once we have identified the cause of the elevated levels we will provide this information.

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 6, 2016



I understand that the AOC is conducting additional testing. What is being done and will test results be shared?

Out of an abundance of caution, AOC is proceeding at an accelerated pace with our annual sampling plan for all House Office Buildings, the Capitol and the Capitol Visitor Center. In accordance with our annual testing protocols, all water sources in the House Child Care Center and twenty percent of primary devices and two percent of secondary devices will be tested in each building. In addition, we will undertake testing of the water filtration units in the Cannon Building. The AOC will share the results of the tests with the congressional community.

Will you provide a timeline/schedule for upcoming additional tests?

Upcoming testing will occur as follows. It will take two to three weeks to obtain results and we will provide test results when available:

- Rayburn was sampled July 1
- Longworth, Ford and East and West House Underground Garages sampling is scheduled for July 6
- Water filtration device sampling in Cannon is scheduled for July 7

Is the water in other buildings safe to drink while testing is pending?

Based on historical data we have gathered since 2005, there is no reason to believe that the other buildings have similar issues. Our upcoming testing will confirm if similar precautionary steps are necessary elsewhere.

How many samples are in a normal test? When was the last time my office was tested?

AOC samples 20 percent of primary water sources and 2 percent of secondary water sources in each building each year. In addition, all water sources in childcare facilities are tested annually. For office-specific information please contact communications@aoc.gov.

INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED

How do I know if I have been exposed to unhealthy levels of lead?

Blood can be sampled and tested for exposure to lead.

What can I do to minimize my potential exposure to lead in drinking water?

Please see that attached Bulletin for information to help you reduce your risk of exposure to lead in drinking water.

What is lead?

Lead is a soft, blue-gray metal that is mined from the earth. Lead has been used for many industrial purposes for centuries. It was widely used in paint and gasoline in the U.S. until the 1970's. Lead does not break down over time. Lead is present in all parts of the environment, including inside homes.

How are people exposed to lead?

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 6, 2016



Unless you have an occupation that requires an exposure to lead, most people are exposed through lead-contaminated household dust or soil. Homes that were built before 1978 are likely to have paint that contains lead. If this paint is disturbed, rubbed, peels or chips, then people may come in contact with lead.

Some people may be exposed to lead through working with or near lead. Other routes of exposure might include:

- Eating or drinking water, food, or alcohol that contains lead.
- Using ceramic or other pottery that contains lead.
- Practicing religious and cultural rituals that include lead.
- Mouthing or swallowing other lead-containing products, including some imported jewelry.

Why was the water turned off to my water filtration unit?

The AOC does not have documentation on office-provided water filtration units to determine if the filters are certified to meet National Sanitation Foundation Standard 53 and routinely replaced as recommended by EPA. Therefore, in an abundance of caution, all have been turned off. All filtration devices attached to the building water supply should not be used for drinking. The AOC will be arranging for all water filtration devices to be tested in the near future.

Who decided to shut off water?

The health and safety of the congressional community is the first responsibility for the Architect of the Capitol. When we started receiving elevated lead test results from Cannon House Office Building drinking fountains, the AOC made the independent, proactive decision to shut off the water.

What is the cause of the elevated lead levels in the Cannon House Office Building?

The Office of the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) is investigating the elevated lead levels to determine the cause. Updates will be provided as additional information is available.

How long have we known about elevated levels?

The most recent results, received the week of June 27, 2016, indicate lead levels in primary drinking water sources (e.g., drinking fountains) are slightly above the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard.

When were results received and what were they?

During the week of June 20, 2016, 26 primary drinking water source samples were drawn. On the afternoon of Monday, June 27, 2016, AOC received notification that three (3) primary drinking water source (drinking fountains) results exceeded 15 parts per billion (ppb). On the mornings of June 28, 2016 and June 29, 2016, AOC received additional elevated primary drinking water source results. Five (5) of 26 primary drinking water source samples were elevated. The specific results of the five (5) elevated tests were 17 ppb, 18 ppb, 20 ppb, 25 ppb and 56 ppb.

What is the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard that lead-in-drinking water is compared against?

The EPA standard that is applicable to the Cannon House Building drinking water system is for 90 percent of samples in a six-month

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 6, 2016



period (Jan- Jun and Jul-Dec) to be below 15 ppb.

How often does AOC sample primary source drinking water? When was the last sampling and what were the results?

Cannon Building primary drinking water sources have been sampled annually since 2005. Sampling was last conducted in September 2015, during which the highest result was 9.12 ppb, below the EPA standard.

What sampling has been performed historically?

Over the last 11 years (2005-2015), the AOC analyzed 363 Cannon Building primary drinking water source samples. Prior to this week, all samples were below 15 ppb with the exception of four: 1 in 2006 (41.8ppb), one in 2008 (33.3 ppb), and two in 2012 (19.9 and 28 ppb).

How do we know this is isolated to Cannon?

Since 2005, overall and campus-wide, the results have been acceptable, below criteria established by the EPA and indicate there has not been a lead-in-drinking water concern. On rare occasions, sampling indicates the need to temporarily remove a drinking fountain or sink from service and perform corrective maintenance. In those cases, the device is repaired or replaced, retested and then returned to service only after acceptable results are achieved.

Has anyone reported symptoms/sickness?

There are no current reports of sickness or symptoms linked to the Cannon Building.

Are there any precautions I need to take? What if I'm a nursing mother/pregnant?

There is no reason to believe that the elevated levels pose an immediate threat to building occupants and visitors. Consult with your physician for individual health care decisions.

Any impacts beyond drinking water (washing dishes, washing hands, washing mugs/coffee pots, brushing teeth)?

No, all of these activities can continue as water is not being ingested.

Is the water provided by DC Water the issue?

No. Some plumbing fixtures in the building are indicating elevated levels. This situation is limited to the Cannon Building and is not stemming from water service lines maintained by DC Water. AOC is investigating to determine the root cause.

What is being done to correct the Cannon Building situation and when will it be resolved?

In an abundance of caution, all Cannon drinking water sources and office-provided water filtration units were turned off the evening

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 6, 2016



of June 28, 2016. Kitchen, bathroom and restroom sinks remain available for non-drinking use. Bottled water is being provided for all CHOB occupants beginning June 29, 2016. AOC is investigating to determine the source of the elevated lead and will provide updates as additional information is available.

What do you mean by the terms “maintenance actions” or “appropriate actions”?

Maintenance actions include cleaning screens, commonly referred to as aerators, that are in fixtures and flushing of the plumbing system (i.e. running water through it to flush out particles that may be in the water lines). If maintenance actions do not resolve the issue, a more detailed engineering evaluation may be required that could result in fixture replacement.

Who may I speak to about other questions?

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead, or contact your health care provider. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has more information about lead in water at www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/tips/water.htm. And DC Water talks about understanding lead and water on its website at www.dewater.com/lead. The AOC will be issuing regular updates and providing many opportunities to meet face to face with our experts. You can send questions or comments to communications@aoc.gov.

Lead-in-Drinking Water Bulletin

June 2016



The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) implemented an extensive lead -in-drinking water sampling program in AOC -managed facilities in the mid-2000's, evaluating both primary sources (drinking fountains, water filtration units, kitchen sinks, beverage dispensers) and secondary sources (restroom/hand/utility sinks, etc.). Since 2005, overall and campus -wide, the results have been below criteria established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and indicate there has not been a lead-in-drinking water concern. On rare occasions, sampling indicates the need to temporarily remove a water source from service and perform maintenance. In those cases, the device is repaired or replaced, retested and then returned to service only after acceptable results are achieved. Recently elevated results were found in the Cannon House Office Building (CHOB). This situation is limited to the CHOB.

Whether at work or home, lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. EPA has established a maximum contaminant level goal¹ for lead at zero. Please read the following information from the EPA closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water – regardless of location.

Sources of Lead

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. The main sources of lead exposure are lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials. In addition, lead can be found in certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food and cosmetics. Other sources include exposure from certain hobbies (lead can be carried on clothing or shoes).

Health Effects of Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered Intelligence quotient (IQ) in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

For More Information

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead, or contact your health care provider. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has more information about lead in water at

Steps You Can Take to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water at Home

FLUSH YOUR TAP

Let the water run 15-30 seconds from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in a faucet has gone unused for several hours.



USE ONLY COLD WATER FOR COOKING AND DRINKING
Lead dissolves more easily into hot water.

DO NOT BOIL WATER TO REMOVE LEAD
Boiling water will not reduce lead.



DO NOT CONSUME WATER FROM RESTROOM FIXTURES
Standards restricting the amount of lead from plumbing components have only been in place since 1996.

USE FILTERED TAP WATER

Use filters certified to meet National Sanitation Foundation Standard 53 and routinely replace.



USE BOTTLED WATER

The steps above will reduce the lead concentrations in your drinking water. However, if you are still concerned, you may wish to use bottled water for drinking and cooking.

www.epa.gov/eeh/lead/tips/water.htm . And DC Water talks about understanding lead and water on its website at www.dewater.com/lead

¹ maximum level at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health would occur

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0533

July 1, 2016

The Honorable Stephen Ayers
Architect of the Capitol
Senate Basement 16
Washington, DC 20515

William M. Weidemeyer
Superintendent, House Office Buildings
Rayburn B341
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Ayers and Mr. Weidemeyer,

I am writing in regards to your June 28 announcement that lead levels in the drinking water in the Cannon House Office Building are above the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) safe drinking water standards. As you know, the EPA safe standard for lead in water is 15 ppb, and some of the water in Cannon measured lead levels over three times the legal limit. My constituents, staff, and I have been potentially exposed to lead poisoning, as well as the constituents, staff, and members of Congress in the dozens of other offices in the Cannon building.

The Dear Colleague your office released on June 28 was vague and provided very little details for our understandably anxious constituents, staff, and members of Congress who have all been frequent consumers of water from the Cannon building. My staff actually contacted the water filter company for our office, and they informed us that the filter *does not protect against any level of lead*. The updated fact sheet your office released on June 29 indicated the water had not been tested since September 2015. The fact sheet also stated that five of 26 primary drinking water sources have elevated lead contents, and that all the drinking fountains have been turned off.

I understand a briefing will be held tomorrow on the lead contamination, a full three days after the initial announcement, which is coming rather late for anxious staff, worried about lead poisoning. Due to the lack of transparency and information to relieve our worried constituents and staff, I respectfully request that your office answers the following questions:

- Which drinking water fountains in Cannon have been found to have elevated lead poisoning?
- Why has the water in Cannon not been tested for lead since September?
- Who is in charge of testing the water?
- Will you be providing lead poisoning tests for everyone in the Cannon House Office Building who has potentially been exposed?
- You said that the drinking water stations had been turned off, however, the drinking water is still running in my office. When will you shut this off?

- The signs placed on the water fountains and in the bathroom simply say “Do Not Drink the Water.” The signs do not, however, say that this is due to lead poisoning, potentially leading to confusion and risk for visiting constituents. Will you update the signs to provide information about the lead poisoning?
- The signs do not say there is any risk in washing our hands in the bathroom. What if someone has a cut or open wound? Will you provide more details about what is safe and not safe in regards to the lead tainted water?
- Are other House and Senate office buildings at risk?
- Will Cannon consider replacing all of its lead pipes?
- When will this be resolved?

Thank you for your time, and my constituents, staff, and I would appreciate a prompt response. Please contact my staffer, Megan Price, with any questions or further correspondence at megan.price@mail.house.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Ted W. Lieu". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending from the end.

Ted W. Lieu
Member of Congress

cc:

The Honorable Gina McCarthy
Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency



AOC House Office Buildings
Rayburn House Office Building, Room B341
Washington, DC 20515
202.225.4142
www.aoc.gov

June 28, 2016

Dear Colleague:

The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) implemented an extensive lead-in-drinking water sampling program in AOC-managed facilities in the mid-2000's, evaluating both primary water sources (drinking fountains, water filtration units, kitchen sinks, beverage dispensers) and secondary water sources (restroom/hand/utility sinks, etc.).

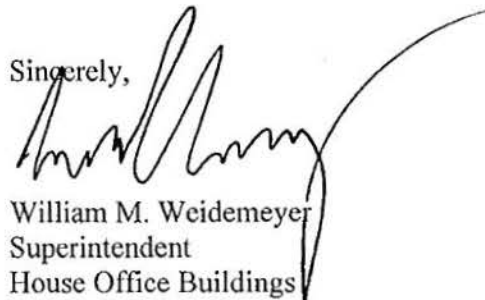
Since 2005, overall and campus-wide, the results have been below criteria established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and indicate there has not been a lead-in-drinking water concern. On rare occasions, sampling indicates the need to temporarily remove a water source from service and perform maintenance. In those cases, the device is repaired or replaced, retested and then returned to service only after acceptable results are achieved.

This week, the AOC received results within the Cannon House Office Building that indicate lead levels in drinking water sources are slightly above the EPA standard. Although the cause of the increase remains under investigation, in an abundance of caution all drinking water sources and office-provided water filtration units in the building will be turned off beginning at 10:00 PM, Tuesday, June 28, 2016. Building operations will not be impacted. Restrooms and kitchen sinks will be available for non-drinking use. Bottled water will be available throughout the building beginning at 12:00 PM, Wednesday, June 29, 2016. This situation only impacts the Cannon building.

We are committed to working with you as we resolve the issue. For questions or to report specific concerns, please feel free to contact the House Superintendent's Office at 202.225.4141.

We regret this inconvenience and appreciate your continued support as we strive to maintain and improve our facilities. The AOC considers the health and safety of the congressional community to be of utmost priority.

Sincerely,



William M. Weidemeyer
Superintendent
House Office Buildings

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 6, 2016



****UPDATED INFORMATION****

What is the difference between a primary and secondary drinking water source?

A primary drinking water source is one where you are likely to obtain water for drinking. This includes drinking fountains and kitchen sinks. A secondary water source would include restroom sinks and utility sinks.

What is the difference between a drinking fountain and a water filtration device?

Drinking fountains are provided by the AOC and are found in hallways. Water filtration devices are provided by and located in individual offices. Water filtration devices are connected to the building water supply.

Where were the 5 elevated samples in the Cannon House Office Building located?

In June, 2016, 26 hallway drinking fountains throughout the building were sampled and tested. The locations of the 5 elevated samples are:

- 1st floor east side, across from 121 (25 ppb),
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Are these levels high enough to cause health problems?

While there is no reason to believe that these elevated levels pose an immediate threat to building occupants and visitors, you should consult with your physician for individual health care questions and decisions.

Will the Architect of the Capitol test my blood?

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To schedule an appointment or for more information, please reach out to the Office of the Attending Physician's Occupational Health Division at 202-225-0611. All other questions or comments related to the lead-in-water issue can be sent to communications@aoc.gov.

Is the Cannon Renewal the cause of the elevated levels?

We do not have sufficient data to make a determination at this time. Once we have identified the cause of the elevated levels we will provide this information.

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 6, 2016



I understand that the AOC is conducting additional testing. What is being done and will test results be shared?

Out of an abundance of caution, AOC is proceeding at an accelerated pace with our annual sampling plan for all House Office Buildings, the Capitol and the Capitol Visitor Center. In accordance with our annual testing protocols, all water sources in the House Child Care Center and twenty percent of primary devices and two percent of secondary devices will be tested in each building. In addition, we will undertake testing of the water filtration units in the Cannon Building. The AOC will share the results of the tests with the congressional community.

Will you provide a timeline/schedule for upcoming additional tests?

Upcoming testing will occur as follows. It will take two to three weeks to obtain results and we will provide test results when available:

- Rayburn was sampled July 1
- Longworth, Ford and East and West House Underground Garages sampling is scheduled for July 6
- Water filtration device sampling in Cannon is scheduled for July 7

Is the water in other buildings safe to drink while testing is pending?

Based on historical data we have gathered since 2005, there is no reason to believe that the other buildings have similar issues. Our upcoming testing will confirm if similar precautionary steps are necessary elsewhere.

How many samples are in a normal test? When was the last time my office was tested?

AOC samples 20 percent of primary water sources and 2 percent of secondary water sources in each building each year. In addition, all water sources in childcare facilities are tested annually. For office-specific information please contact communications@aoe.gov.

INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED

How do I know if I have been exposed to unhealthy levels of lead?

Blood can be sampled and tested for exposure to lead.

What can I do to minimize my potential exposure to lead in drinking water?

Please see that attached Bulletin for information to help you reduce your risk of exposure to lead in drinking water.

What is lead?

Lead is a soft, blue-gray metal that is mined from the earth. Lead has been used for many industrial purposes for centuries. It was widely used in paint and gasoline in the U.S. until the 1970's. Lead does not break down over time. Lead is present in all parts of the environment, including inside homes.

How are people exposed to lead?

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 6, 2016



Unless you have an occupation that requires an exposure to lead, most people are exposed through lead-contaminated household dust or soil. Homes that were built before 1978 are likely to have paint that contains lead. If this paint is disturbed, rubbed, peels or chips, then people may come in contact with lead.

Some people may be exposed to lead through working with or near lead. Other routes of exposure might include:

- Eating or drinking water, food, or alcohol that contains lead.
- Using ceramic or other pottery that contains lead.
- Practicing religious and cultural rituals that include lead.
- Mouthing or swallowing other lead-containing products, including some imported jewelry.

Why was the water turned off to my water filtration unit?

The AOC does not have documentation on office-provided water filtration units to determine if the filters are certified to meet National Sanitation Foundation Standard 53 and routinely replaced as recommended by EPA. Therefore, in an abundance of caution, all have been turned off. All filtration devices attached to the building water supply should not be used for drinking. The AOC will be arranging for all water filtration devices to be tested in the near future.

Who decided to shut off water?

The health and safety of the congressional community is the first responsibility for the Architect of the Capitol. When we started receiving elevated lead test results from Cannon House Office Building drinking fountains, the AOC made the independent, proactive decision to shut off the water.

What is the cause of the elevated lead levels in the Cannon House Office Building?

The Office of the Architect of the Capitol (AOC) is investigating the elevated lead levels to determine the cause. Updates will be provided as additional information is available.

How long have we known about elevated levels?

The most recent results, received the week of June 27, 2016, indicate lead levels in primary drinking water sources (e.g., drinking fountains) are slightly above the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard.

When were results received and what were they?

During the week of June 20, 2016, 26 primary drinking water source samples were drawn. On the afternoon of Monday, June 27, 2016, AOC received notification that three (3) primary drinking water source (drinking fountains) results exceeded 15 parts per billion (ppb). On the mornings of June 28, 2016 and June 29, 2016, AOC received additional elevated primary drinking water source results. Five (5) of 26 primary drinking water source samples were elevated. The specific results of the five (5) elevated tests were 17 ppb, 18 ppb, 20 ppb, 25 ppb and 56 ppb.

What is the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard that lead-in-drinking water is compared against?

The EPA standard that is applicable to the Cannon House Building drinking water system is for 90 percent of samples in a six-month

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 6, 2016



period (Jan- Jun and Jul-Dec) to be below 15 ppb.

How often does AOC sample primary source drinking water? When was the last sampling and what were the results?

Cannon Building primary drinking water sources have been sampled annually since 2005. Sampling was last conducted in September 2015, during which the highest result was 9.12 ppb, below the EPA standard.

What sampling has been performed historically?

Over the last 11 years (2005-2015), the AOC analyzed 363 Cannon Building primary drinking water source samples. Prior to this week, all samples were below 15 ppb with the exception of four: 1 in 2006 (41.8ppb), one in 2008 (33.3 ppb), and two in 2012 (19.9 and 28 ppb).

How do we know this is isolated to Cannon?

Since 2005, overall and campus-wide, the results have been acceptable, below criteria established by the EPA and indicate there has not been a lead-in-drinking water concern. On rare occasions, sampling indicates the need to temporarily remove a drinking fountain or sink from service and perform corrective maintenance. In those cases, the device is repaired or replaced, retested and then returned to service only after acceptable results are achieved.

Has anyone reported symptoms/sickness?

There are no current reports of sickness or symptoms linked to the Cannon Building.

Are there any precautions I need to take? What if I'm a nursing mother/pregnant?

There is no reason to believe that the elevated levels pose an immediate threat to building occupants and visitors. Consult with your physician for individual health care decisions.

Any impacts beyond drinking water (washing dishes, washing hands, washing mugs/coffee pots, brushing teeth)?

No, all of these activities can continue as water is not being ingested.

Is the water provided by DC Water the issue?

No. Some plumbing fixtures in the building are indicating elevated levels. This situation is limited to the Cannon Building and is not stemming from water service lines maintained by DC Water. AOC is investigating to determine the root cause.

What is being done to correct the Cannon Building situation and when will it be resolved?

In an abundance of caution, all Cannon drinking water sources and office-provided water filtration units were turned off the evening

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

July 6, 2016



of June 28, 2016. Kitchen, bathroom and restroom sinks remain available for non-drinking use. Bottled water is being provided for all CHOB occupants beginning June 29, 2016. AOC is investigating to determine the source of the elevated lead and will provide updates as additional information is available.

What do you mean by the terms “maintenance actions” or “appropriate actions”?

Maintenance actions include cleaning screens, commonly referred to as aerators, that are in fixtures and flushing of the plumbing system (i.e. running water through it to flush out particles that may be in the water lines). If maintenance actions do not resolve the issue, a more detailed engineering evaluation may be required that could result in fixture replacement.

Who may I speak to about other questions? .

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead, or contact your health care provider. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has more information about lead in water at www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/tips/water.htm. And DC Water talks about understanding lead and water on its website at www.dwater.com/lead. The AOC will be issuing regular updates and providing many opportunities to meet face to face with our experts. You can send questions or comments to communications@aoc.gov.

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions



June, 2016

What is the cause of the elevated lead levels in the Cannon House Office Building (CHOB)?

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Has anyone reported symptoms/sickness?

There are no current reports of sickness or symptoms linked to the CHOB.

Are there any precautions I need to take? What if I'm a nursing mother/pregnant?

There is no reason to believe that the elevated levels pose an immediate threat to building occupants and visitors. Please refer to the lead-in-drinking water bulletin for suggested precautionary measures. Consult with your physician for individual health care decisions.

Any impacts beyond drinking water (washing dishes, washing hands, washing mugs/coffee pots, brushing teeth)?

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Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions



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Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions



June 29, 2016

What is the cause of the elevated lead levels in the Cannon House Office Building?

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When were results received and what were they?

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Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions



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Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions



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Updated from version released on June 28, 2016

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

June 30, 2016



****UPDATED INFORMATION****

How do I know if I have been exposed to unhealthy levels of lead?

Blood can be sampled and tested for exposure to lead.

Will the Architect of the Capitol test my blood?

The AOC is working diligently on options to provide testing or testing reimbursements and expects to inform the Cannon Building occupants in the next few days.

What can I do to minimize my potential exposure to lead in drinking water?

Please see that attached Bulletin for information to help you reduce your risk of exposure to lead in drinking water.

What is lead?

Lead is a soft, blue-gray metal that is mined from the earth. Lead has been used for many industrial purposes for centuries. It was widely used in paint and gasoline in the U.S. until the 1970's. Lead does not break down over time. Lead is present in all parts of the environment, including inside homes.

How are people exposed to lead?

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Some people may be exposed to lead through working with or near lead. Other routes of exposure might include:

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Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

June 30, 2016



INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED

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How often does AOC sample primary source drinking water? When was the last sampling and what were the results?

Cannon Building primary drinking water sources have been sampled annually since 2005. Sampling was last conducted in September 2015, during which the highest result was 9.12 ppb , below the EPA standard .

What sampling has been performed historically?

Over the last 11 years (2005 -2015), the AOC analyzed 363 Cannon Building primary drinking water source samples. Prior to this week, all samples were below 15 ppb with the exception of four: 1 in 2006 (41.8ppb), one in 2008 (33.3 ppb), and two in 2012 (19.9 and 28 ppb).

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Since 2005, overall and campus -wide, the results have been acceptable, below criteria established by the EPA and indicate there has not been a lead -in-drinking water concern. On rare occasions, sampling indicates the need to temporarily remove a drinking fountain or sink from service and perform corrective maintenance. In those cases, the device is repaired or replaced, retested and then returned to service only after acceptable results are achieved .

Lead in Drinking Water

Frequently Asked Questions

June 30, 2016



Has anyone reported symptoms/sickness?

There are no current reports of sicknesses or symptoms linked to the Cannon Building.

Are there any precautions I need to take? What if I'm a nursing mother/pregnant?

There is no reason to believe that the elevated levels pose an immediate threat to building occupants and visitors. Consult with your physician for individual health care decisions.

Any impacts beyond drinking water (washing dishes, washing hands, washing mugs/coffee pots, brushing teeth)?

No, all of these activities can continue as water is not being ingested.

Is the water provided by DC Water the issue?

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What is being done to correct the Cannon Building situation and when will it be resolved?

In an abundance of caution, all Cannon drinking water sources and office-provided water filtration units were turned off the evening of June 28, 2016. Kitchen, bathroom and restroom sinks remain available for non-drinking use. Bottled water is being provided for all CHOB occupants beginning June 29, 2016. AOC is investigating to determine the source of the elevated lead and will provide updates as additional information is available.

What do you mean by the terms "maintenance actions" or "appropriate actions"?

Maintenance actions include cleaning screens, commonly referred to as aerators, that are in fixtures and flushing of the plumbing system (i.e. running water through it to flush out particles that may be in the water lines). If maintenance actions do not resolve the issue, a more detailed engineering evaluation may be required that could result in fixture replacement.

Who may I speak to about other questions?

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead, or contact your health care provider. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has more information about lead in water at www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/tips/water.htm. And DC Water talks about understanding lead and water on its website at www.dewater.com/lead. You can also contact the AOC Superintendent's office for more information.

Lead-in-Drinking Water Bulletin

June 2016



The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) implemented an extensive lead -in-drinking water sampling program in AOC -managed facilities in the mid-2000's, evaluating both primary sources (drinking fountains, water filtration units, kitchen sinks, beverage dispensers) and secondary sources (restroom/hand/utility sinks, etc.). Since 2005, overall and campus -wide, the results have been below criteria established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and indicate there has not been a lead-in-drinking water concern. On rare occasions, sampling indicates the need to temporarily remove a water source from service and perform maintenance. In those cases, the device is repaired or replaced, retested and then returned to service only after acceptable results are achieved. Recently elevated results were found in the Cannon House Office Building (CHOB). This situation is limited to the CHOB.

Whether at work or home, lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. EPA has established a maximum contaminant level goal¹ for lead at zero. Please read the following information from the EPA closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water – regardless of location.

Sources of Lead

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. The main sources of lead exposure are lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials. In addition, lead can be found in certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food and cosmetics. Other sources include exposure from certain hobbies (lead can be carried on clothing or shoes).

Health Effects of Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered Intelligence quotient (IQ) in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

For More Information

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead, or contact your health care provider. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has more information about lead in water at

Steps You Can Take to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water at Home

FLUSH YOUR TAP

Let the water run 15-30 seconds from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in a faucet has gone unused for several hours.



USE ONLY COLD WATER FOR COOKING AND DRINKING
Lead dissolves more easily into hot water.

DO NOT BOIL WATER TO REMOVE LEAD
Boiling water will not reduce lead.



DO NOT CONSUME WATER FROM RESTROOM FIXTURES
Standards restricting the amount of lead from plumbing components have only been in place since 1996.

USE FILTERED TAP WATER

Use filters certified to meet National Sanitation Foundation Standard 53 and routinely replace.



USE BOTTLED WATER

The steps above will reduce the lead concentrations in your drinking water. However, if you are still concerned, you may wish to use bottled water for drinking and cooking.

www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/tips/water.htm. And DC Water talks about understanding lead and water on its website at www.dewater.com/lead

¹ maximum level at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on health would occur

Lead-in-Drinking Water Bulletin



The Architect of the Capitol (AOC) implemented an extensive lead-in-drinking water sampling program in AOC-managed facilities in the early 2000s. Overall, the results are acceptable, below standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and indicate there is not a lead-in-drinking water concern. On rare occasions our sampling indicates the need to temporarily remove a drinking fountain or faucet from service and perform corrective maintenance. In those cases, we repair or replace the device, retest it and return it to service only after acceptable results are achieved.

Whether at work or home, lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read the following information from the EPA closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water – regardless of location.

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Let the water run 15-30 seconds from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in a faucet has gone unused for several hours.



USE ONLY COLD WATER FOR COOKING AND DRINKING

Lead dissolves more easily into hot water.

DO NOT BOIL WATER TO REMOVE LEAD

Boiling water will not reduce lead.



DO NOT CONSUME WATER FROM RESTROOM FIXTURES

EPA recommends not obtaining water for consumption from restroom sinks.

USE BOTTLED WATER

The steps above will reduce the lead concentrations in your drinking water. However, if you are still concerned, you may wish to use bottled water for drinking and cooking.



Health Effects of Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered Intelligence quotient (IQ) in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

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6/28/16
1415

Sherry

Letter to staff Dear Colleague

Lead in PW Bulletin

FAQ

Bulletin (Later with info testing)

Lead Results in Building above 15 ppb
Issuing a Do Not Drink and providing
Bottled water today

Construction Activities are likely cause

No other lead issues noted for other buildings

6/28/14

Sherry

26 Water Fountains Loop Sampled

Fountains 3T Sept 2015 was good

Do Not Drink Advisory planned for today
Bottled Water will be provided

6/29
805

Sherry

Dear colleagues

FAQ

Notified after 6 last night & services disconnected

Bottled water by noon today

Second Bulletin - General

7/12/16

Andy/Sherry

Bulletin comments

Monitoring Requests voluntary ALE provide info

3T sampling 186 178 analyses Zabone ¹⁰ 21/30
using 15 ppb Sinks

Communication

Cannon Chart

Rest^{rooms}~~rooms~~ - Not all language approved

Liev

Data Discussion and format being developed

House Letters with results 3T

Talked 2 offices Fri Rayburn

Ford received this morning 17 all < 15

Underground garage 12 all < 15

(b) (7)(F)

Cannon expected maybe Thurs ~120
Longworth ~38

Senate Sampling starting over weekend
Capitol Sampling already started
CVC & Library

3T - between May < Aug/Sept
POU filtration is off
Drinking Water Loop filled

7/22/16

Andy

Water Filtration Devices

AOC installs units

Representatives contract w/ water suppliers

AOC does manage the devices and certification

there may be some more results expected back

Plan in Cannon as reconstruction to replace
100% of pipe

Cannon still is in Drinking Water Advisory

Rayburn is not under Drinking Water Advisory

7/22/16

Sherry

Received about 90% results of resampling

Briefing today with limited attendance

(b) (7)(F)

Rayburn fix and resample under 15.

CORRESPONDENCE TIMELINE

*CF = call from, CT = call to, V = verbal (not call), EF = email from, ET = email to, WWW = internet,
TV = television, PR = other press

Date Time	Via*	Person	Agency	Action/Timeline Item
				(b) (7)(F)
6/28/16 14:30	V	Patti Kay Wisniewski	EPA	Notified so that she could assist with Do Not Drink Advisory
6/28/16 14:45	E	Sherry Deskins	EPA	Draft Advisory Language
6/28/16 A15:00	V	Jon Capacasa	EPA	Notified of situation. Requested hot issue language. Jon to notify others
6/28/16 A15:25	CT	Jessica Edwards- Brandt	DC Water	Requested current report of lead 90 th percentile for Jan to June 2016. Verbal report of 2 ppb.
6/28/16 15:30 (b) (7)(F)	V	Karrie Crumlish	EPA	Notified of situation. Reviewed draft Hot Issue.
6/28/16 17:58	EF	David Sternberg	EPA	Draft Desk Statement
6/28/16 21:05	EF	Joan Schafer	EPA	Draft Desk Statement

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6/29/16	CF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Notified issued Do Not Drink at approx. 6:00 pm and disconnected drinking sources. Bottled water to be provided by noon.
6/29/16 8:55	ET	Joan & David	EPA	Draft Desk Statement
6/29/16 9:06	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Suggested notification of EPA management and Congressional Liaison
6/29/16 9:12	ET	Jon C	EPA	Notification of Brian Hamilton, Congressional Liaison
6/29/16 9:19	ET	Jon C, PKW, RR, KC	EPA	Hot Issue Update with information from 6/29
6/29/16 9:29	ET	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Requested Communication Materials
6/29/16 10:12	EF	Jon	EPA	Jon to notify Brian Hamilton
6/29/16 11:43	CF	Joe Lisa	EPA	Notification of Situation
6/29/16 11:58	ET	David Sternberg	EPA	Article on The Hill.com
6/29/16 12:21	EF	David Sternberg	EPA	Draft Desk Statement

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6/29/16 12:42	ET	David Sternberg, Shawn Garvin	EPA	Draft Desk Statement
6/29/16 1:10	ET	Lisa & George	EPA	Notified of situation
6/29/16 1:16	CT	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Requested Communication Materials
6/29/16 15:23	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Dear Colleague Letter and FAQ Communication Materials
6/29/16 16:22	ET	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Note of receipt of Drinking Water Advisory materials
6/30/16 6:17	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Received FAQ version 2
6/30/16 7:27	EF	Patti Kay	EPA	No additional advisory communication comments
6/30/16 7:36	EF	Patti Kay	EPA	Method of notification is voluntary
6/30/16 7:50	ET	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Requested issuance status of FAQ version 2
6/30/16 7:51 (b) (7)(F)	ET	Karrie, PK	EPA	Forwarded FAQ V2

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6/30/16 8:06	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Bulletin not yet published will address advisory comments
6/30/16 8:07	ET	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Offered to assist to review Lead Monitoring results if provided
6/30/16 8:30& 8:43	ET	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Requested phone call (b) (7)(F)
6/30/16 9:10	EF	David Sternberg	EPA	Draft Desk Statement
6/30/16 10:17	CF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Communication Material status with regard to EPA's comments
6/30/16 10:45 (b) (7)(F)	EF	Shawn Garvin	EPA	OK to Desk Statement
(b) (7)(F)				
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6/30/16 22:09	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Revised Drinking Water Advisory materials issued on 6/30/16 and means of communication
7/1/16	EF	Karrie Rick Lisa George	EPA	Drinking Water Advisory materials as issued on 6/30 for review
7/1/16 16:39	EF	Susan Adams	AOC	Congressman Lieu letter to AOC copied to Administrator
7/1/16 16:42	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Congressman Lieu letter to AOC copied to Administrator
7/2/16 14:26	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Included Bulletin and clarification of method of communication
7/5/16 17:38	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Blood lead testing being provided
7/6/16 12:53	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Updated FAQ
7/6/16 14:34	ET	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Clarification of EPA comments on 4 communication materials
7/7/16 7:11	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Request for call to discuss language changes
7/7/16 8:57	ET	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Timing of call to discuss
7/7/16 9:05	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Agreed time for call

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7/7/16 9:47	CT	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Clarification of EPA comments provided in email of 7/6/16 at 14:34
7/8/16 15:29	ET	Andy Gayne	AOC	Request if something needed today
7/8/16 16:31	EF	Susan Adams	AOC	Response to Congressman Lieu letter
7/12/16 9:57	ET	Andy Gayne	AOC	Request for call to discuss current communication materials
7/13/16 7:35	CF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	3T sampling protocol question, after or before filter
7/13/16 7:42	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	3T sampling protocol question, after or before filter
7/13/16 8:49	ET	Sherry Deskins	AOC	3T sampling protocol answer regarding use of filter
7/13/16 9:23	ET	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Request for call to discuss
7/13/16 9:28 (b) (7)(F)	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Timing for call to discuss
7/13/16 9:55	ET	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Revised 3T sampling protocol answer regarding use of filter

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(b) (7)(F)				
(b) (7)(F)				
7/14/16 14:16	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Attachments of daily communications regarding lead
7/15/16 17:03	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Daily update having information on remaining 8 Rayburn samples
7/18/16 16:09	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Daily update regarding use of 5 gallon jugs instead of bottles
7/19/16 12:31	ET	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Request clarification of intent of attachment of daily update 7/18/16 16:09 email
7/19/16 12:37	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Clarification of attachment of 7/18/16 16:09 email
7/19/16 18:18	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Daily update containing Longworth results having no results above 15 ppb
7/20/16 16:37	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Daily update containing Cannon having 4 results above 15 and Capitol and Capitol Visitor Center results with none above 15 ppb
7/21/16 16:47	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Daily update containing Cannon 4 water filtration results above 15 and Rayburn two restroom sinks above 15. Longworth, O'Neill, Ford and Garages having no results above 15.

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7/22/16 14:57	CT	Andy Gayne	AOC	EPA question about whether the water filtration devices were NSF certified. More results will continue to come in. 100% pipe replacement in Cannon already planned as part of building reconstruction project. Cannon still under Advisory. Rayburn is not.
7/22/16	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Daily update
				(b) (7)(F)
7/26/16	EF	Sherry Deskins	AOC	Update that daily updates have ceased